This document gives pertinent information concerning the reissuance of the VPDES Permit listed below. This permit is being processed as a Minor, Municipal permit. The discharge results from the operation of a 0.02 MGD wastewater treatment plant. This permit action consists of updating the proposed effluent limits to reflect the current Virginia WQS at 9VAC25-260-00 et seq (effective February 1, 2010) and updating permit language, as appropriate, to reflect current boilerplate. The effluent limitations and special conditions contained in this permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards of 9VAC25-260-00 et seq.

1.	Facility Name and Mailing Address:	Rapidan Baptist Camp WW P.O. Box 10 Rochelle, VA 22738	TP SIC Code:	4952 WWTP
	Facility Location:	Route 621, 2 miles west of Rochelle	County:	Madison
	Facility Contact Name:	Wayne Leighan	Telephone Number:	(540) 672-0426
2.	Permit No.:	VA0060879	Expiration Date of previous permit:	June 12, 2011
	Other VPDES Permits associ	ated with this facility:	None	
	Other Permits associated with	n this facility:	None	
	E2/E3/E4 Status:	Not Applicable		
3.	Owner Name:	Rapidan Baptist Camp		
	Owner Contact/Title:	Kelly Earles, Director	Telephone Number:	(540) 672-0426
4.	Application Complete Date:	December 20, 2010		
	Permit Drafted By:	Alison Thompson	Date Drafted:	1/24/2011
	Draft Permit Reviewed By:	Joan Crowther	Date Reviewed:	2/4/2011
	WPM Review:	Bryant Thomas	Date Reviewed:	Not reviewed
	Public Comment Period:	Start Date: 4/7/2011	End Date:	5/9/2011
5.	Receiving Waters Informatio	n: See Attachment 1 for the F	Flow Frequency Determination	n
	Receiving Stream Name:	Rapidan River, UT		
	Drainage Area at Outfall:	4.02 sq.mi.	River Mile:	3-XBO0.39
	Stream Basin:	Rappahannock	Subbasin:	Not Applicable
	Section:	04	Stream Class:	Ш
	Special Standards:	None	Waterbody ID:	VAN-E13R/RA27
	7Q10 Low Flow:	0.09 MGD	30Q10 High Flow:	0.66 MGD
	1Q10 Low Flow:	0.07 MGD	1Q10 High Flow:	0.39 MGD
	Harmonic Mean Flow:	1.00 MGD	30Q5 Flow:	0.23 MGD
	303(d) Listed:	Yes	30Q10 Flow:	0.16 MGD
	TMDL Approved:	Yes (downstream)	Date TMDL Approved:	12/5/2007
6.	Statutory or Regulatory Bas	is for Special Conditions and	Effluent Limitations:	
	✓ State Water Control I	Law	✓ EPA Guidel	ines
	✓ Clean Water Act		✓ Water Quali	ty Standards
	✓ VPDES Permit Regu	lation	Other	
	✓ EPA NPDES Regular	tion		

7. Licensed Operator Requirements: Class IV

8.	Reliability	Class:	Class	II
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9.	Permit	Characi	terization:
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\checkmark	Private		Effluent Limited	Possible Interstate Effect
	Federal	✓	Water Quality Limited	Compliance Schedule Required
	State		Toxics Monitoring Program Required	Interim Limits in Permit
	POTW		Pretreatment Program Required	Interim Limits in Other Document
√	TMDL			

10. Wastewater Sources and Treatment Description:

Raw sewage is collected from five points at the campground and is gravity fed to the extended aeration package plant. The sources of wastewater are the summer campground, conference center and director's residence. Wastewater passes through a manual bar screen prior to the aeration chamber. From the aeration unit, flow enters a clarifier. The RAS is pumped back to the extended aeration while the WAS is pumped to a holding tank. Flow then enters a 70,000 gallon polishing pond for further treatment. The overflow from the pond flows to the chlorination unit which consists of tablet feeders and a chlorine contact tank to ensure adequate disinfection. Effluent passes over a V-notch weir into the post aeration tank consisting of three air diffusers. After post aeration, the effluent is dechlorinated via a tablet feeder prior to discharge.

See Attachment 2 for a facility schematic/diagram.

		ΓABLE 1 – Outfall Descr	iption	
Outfall Number	Discharge Sources	Treatment	Design Flow	Outfall Latitude and Longitude
001	Domestic	See Item 10 above.	0.02 MGD	38° 16' 53" N 77° 18' 00" W

11. Sludge Treatment and Disposal Methods:

There is no sludge treatment at this facility; storage only. Sludge is pumped and hauled to the Town of Orange Wastewater Treatment Facility (VA0021385) for final treatment and disposal.

12. Discharges, Intakes, Monitoring Stations, Other Items in Vicinity of Discharge:

	TABLE 2						
VPDES No.	Description						
NA	Town of Orange – water intake for potable water intake. Located approximately 14.8 miles downstream.						
VA0053121	Outfall 001 for the Town of Orange Water Treatment Plant – Poplar Run. Located approximately 15.3 miles downstream.						
VA0021385	Town of Orange WWTP – Rapidan River. Located approximately 15.0 miles downstream.						
VA0027839	Woodberry Forest School – Outfall 001 (WWTP effluent) & Outfall 002 (WTP effluent) – Rapidan River. Located approximately 20.3 miles downstream.						

Material Storage:

	TABLE 3 - Material Stora	ge
Materials Description	Volume Stored	Spill/Stormwater Prevention Measures
Chlorine tablets	(2) 5-gallon buckets	Under roof
Dechlorination tablets	(2) 5-gallon-buckets	Under roof
Soda Ash	(2) 50# bags	Under roof
Polymer	(4) 1-gallon buckets	Under roof

14. Site Inspection:

Performed by DEQ Compliance staff on September 28, 2005 (Attachment 4).

15. Receiving Stream Water Quality and Water Quality Standards:

a) Ambient Water Quality Data

Station 3-XBO000.26 is located in the receiving stream segment. There is only a limited amount of data collected for this station, with no new samples collected since 2003. Station 3-XBO000.26 is located approximately 0.14 miles downstream from Outfall 001 at the Rt. 621 bridge crossing. This station is located in segment VAN-E13R_XBO04A04, which begins at the headwaters of the unnamed tributary and continues downstream until the confluence with the Rapidan River. The following is the assessment summary for this segment, as taken from the Draft 2010 Integrated Assessment: Although the fecal coliform bacteria criteria are no longer being used for assessment purposes, there has been no or insufficient E. coli bacteria monitoring along this assessment unit reach. The fecal coliform impairment formerly associated with this assessment unit will remain. The recreation use is considered not supported, as described above. This impairment is nested within the downstream completed bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River. The aquatic life and wildlife uses are considered fully supporting. The fish consumption use was not assessed.

The nearest active downstream DEQ monitoring station is station 3-RAP055.84 located approximately 7.4 miles downstream from Outfall 001 where Rt. 231 crosses the Rapidan River. This station is located in assessment segment VAN-E13R_RAP02A06, which begins at the confluence with Marsh Run and continues downstream until the confluence with Blue Run. The following is the assessment summary for this segment of the Rapidan River, as taken from the Draft 2010 Integrated Report: DEQ freshwater probabilistic monitoring station 3-RAP053.02, downstream from Route 231, and ambient monitoring station 3-RAP055.84, at Route 231. Bacteria monitoring finds a bacterial impairment, resulting in an impaired classification for the recreation use. This impairment is nested within the downstream completed bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River. The aquatic life and wildlife uses are considered fully supporting, based on biological and associated chemical monitoring. The fish consumption use is considered fully supporting based on water column metals data.

The full planning statement can be found in the reissuance file.

b) Receiving Stream Water Quality Criteria

Part IX of 9VAC25-260(360-550) designates classes and special standards applicable to defined Virginia river basins and sections. The receiving stream, an unnamed tributary to the Rapidan River, is located within Section 04 of the Rappahannock River Basin, and classified as a Class III water.

At all times, Class III waters must achieve a dissolved oxygen (D.O.) of 4.0 mg/L or greater, a daily average D.O. of 5.0 mg/L or greater, a temperature that does not exceed 32°C, and maintain a pH of 6.0-9.0 standard units (S.U.).

Attachment 5 details other water quality criteria applicable to the receiving stream.

Ammonia:

The fresh water, aquatic life Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia are dependent on the in-stream temperature and pH. The 90th percentile temperature and pH values are used because they best represent the critical design conditions of the receiving stream. Staff has re-evaluated the receiving stream ambient monitoring data for pH and temperature (Attachment 5) and finds no significant differences from the data used to establish ammonia criteria and subsequent effluent limits in the previous permit. Therefore, the previously established pH (7.7 s.u.) and temperature (26.1 C) stream values will be carried forward as part of this reissuance process. Staff has also reviewed the pH and temperature data from the effluent for the past three years; the data has been placed in the reissuance file. The 90th percentile of the discharge pH is 8.26 s.u. and shall be used in the development of the criteria presented in Attachment 5. A default temperature value of 20 C was used for the effluent.

Metals Criteria:

The Water Quality Criteria for some metals are dependent on the receiving stream's hardness (expressed as mg/l calcium carbonate). There is no hardness data for this facility. Staff guidance suggests using a default hardness value of 50 mg/L CaCO₃ for streams east of the Blue Ridge. The hardness-dependent metals criteria in Attachment 5 are based on this value.

<u>Bacteria Criteria</u>: The Virginia Water Quality Standards (9VAC25-260-170 A.) states that the following criteria shall apply to protect primary recreational uses in surface waters:

1) E. coli bacteria per 100 ml of water shall not exceed a monthly geometric mean of the following:

	Geometric Mean ¹
Freshwater E. coli (N/100 ml)	126

¹For a minimum of four weekly samples [taken during any calendar month].

c) Receiving Stream Special Standards

The State Water Control Board's Water Quality Standards, River Basin Section Tables (9VAC25-260-360, 370 and 380) designates the river basins, sections, classes, and special standards for surface waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The receiving stream, Rapidan River, UT, is located within Section 04 of the Rappahannock River Basin. This section has not been designated with a special standard.

d) Threatened or Endangered Species

The Virginia DGIF Fish and Wildlife Information System Database was searched on January 4, 2011 for records to determine if there are threatened or endangered species in the vicinity of the discharge. No threatened or endangered species were confirmed. The limits proposed in this draft permit are protective of the Virginia Water Quality Standards and therefore, protect the threatened and endangered species found near the discharge. The search has been placed in the reissuance file.

16. Antidegradation (9VAC25-260-30):

All state surface waters are provided one of three levels of antidegradation protection. For Tier 1 or existing use protection, existing uses of the water body and the water quality to protect these uses must be maintained. Tier 2 water bodies have water quality that is better than the water quality standards. Significant lowering of the water quality of Tier 2 waters is not allowed without an evaluation of the economic and social impacts. Tier 3 water bodies are exceptional waters and are so designated by regulatory amendment. The antidegradation policy prohibits new or expanded discharges into exceptional waters.

The receiving stream has been classified as Tier 1 based on an evaluation of the dissolved oxygen model used to set the effluent limitations. The model was run to meet the Water Quality Criteria for dissolved oxygen. Permit limits

proposed have been established by determining wasteload allocations which will result in attaining and/or maintaining all water quality criteria which apply to the receiving stream, including narrative criteria. These wasteload allocations will provide for the protection and maintenance of all existing uses.

17. Effluent Screening, Wasteload Allocation, and Effluent Limitation Development:

To determine water quality-based effluent limitations for a discharge, the suitability of data must first be determined. Data is suitable for analysis if one or more representative data points is equal to or above the quantification level ("QL") and the data represent the exact pollutant being evaluated.

Next, the appropriate Water Quality Standards are determined for the pollutants in the effluent. Then, the Wasteload Allocations (WLA) are calculated. The WLA values are then compared with available effluent data to determine the need for effluent limitations. Effluent limitations are needed if the 97th percentile of the daily effluent concentration values is greater than the acute wasteload allocation or if the 97th percentile of the four-day average effluent concentration values is greater than the chronic wasteload allocation. Effluent limitations are the calculated on the most limiting WLA, the required sampling frequency, and statistical characteristics of the effluent data.

a) Effluent Screening:

Effluent data obtained from DMRs has been reviewed and determined to be suitable for evaluation. There have been no exceedances of the established limitations. The following pollutants require a wasteload allocation analysis: Ammonia as N and Total Residual Chlorine.

b) Mixing Zones and Wasteload Allocations (WLAs):

Wasteload allocations (WLAs) are calculated for those parameters in the effluent with the reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of water quality criteria. The basic calculation for establishing a WLA is the steady state complete mix equation:

•	WLA	$= \frac{C_o [Q_e + (f)(Q_s)] - [(C_s)(f)(Q_s)]}{Q_e}$
Where:	WLA	= Wasteload allocation
	C_{o}	= In-stream water quality criteria
	Q_{e}	= Design flow
	f	 Decimal fraction of critical flow from mixing evaluation
	$Q_{\rm s}$	= Critical receiving stream flow
		(1Q10 for acute aquatic life criteria; 7Q10 for chronic aquatic life criteria; 30Q10 for chronic ammonia criteria; harmonic mean for carcinogen-human health criteria; and 30Q5 for non-carcinogen human health criteria)
	C_s	 Mean background concentration of parameter in the receiving stream.

The Water Quality Standards contain two distinct mixing zone requirements. The first requirement is general in nature and requires the "use of mixing zone concepts in evaluating permit limits for acute and chronic standards in 9VAC25-260-140.B". The second requirement is specific and establishes special restrictions for regulatory mixing zones "established by the Board".

The Department of Environmental Quality uses a simplified mixing model to estimate the amount of mixing of a discharge with the receiving stream within specified acute and chronic exposure periods. The simplified model contains the following assumptions and approximations:

- The effluent enters the stream from the bank, either via a pipe, channel or ditch.
- The effluent velocity isn't significantly greater (no more than 1 2 ft/sec greater) than the stream velocity.
- The receiving stream is much wider than its depth (width at least ten times the depth).
- Diffusive mixing in the longitudinal direction (lengthwise) is insignificant compared with advective transport (flow).

- Complete vertical mixing occurs instantaneously at the discharge point. This is assumed since the stream depth is much smaller than the stream width.
- Lateral mixing (across the width) is a linear function of distance downstream.
- The effluent is neutrally buoyant (e.g. the effluent discharge temperature and salinity are not significantly different from the stream's ambient temperature and salinity).
- Complete mix is determined as the point downstream where the variation in concentration is 20% or less across the width and depth of the stream.
- The velocity of passing and drifting organisms is assumed equal to the stream velocity.

If it is suitably demonstrated that a reasonable potential for lethality or chronic impacts within the physical mixing area doesn't exist, then the basic complete mix equation, with 100% of the applicable stream flow, is appropriate. If the mixing analysis determines there is a potential for lethality or chronic impacts within the physical mixing area, then the proportion of stream flow that has mixed with the effluent over the allowed exposure time is used in the basic complete mix equation. As such, the wasteload allocation equation is modified to account for the decimal fraction of critical flow (f).

Staff derived wasteload allocations where parameters are reasonably expected to be present in an effluent (e.g., total residual chlorine where chlorine is used as a means of disinfection) and where effluent data indicate the pollutant is present in the discharge above quantifiable levels. With regard to the Outfall 001 discharge, ammonia as N is likely present since this is a WWTP treating sewage, and total residual chlorine may be present since chlorine is used for disinfection are present in the discharge. As such, Attachment 5 details the mixing analysis results and WLA derivations for these pollutants.

c) Effluent Limitations Toxic Pollutants, Outfall 001 –

9VAC25-31-220.D. requires limits be imposed where a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality criteria. Those parameters with WLAs that are near effluent concentrations are evaluated for limits.

The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-230.D requires that monthly and weekly average limitations be imposed for continuous discharges from POTWs and monthly average and daily maximum limitations be imposed for all other continuous non-POTW discharges.

1) Ammonia as N:

Staff reevaluated the effluent pH and has concluded it is significantly different than what was used previously to derive ammonia criteria. As result, staff used the new data to determine new ammonia water quality criteria, new wasteload allocations (WLAs) and new ammonia limits (Attachment 6). DEQ guidance suggests using a sole data point of 9.0 mg/L for discharges containing domestic sewage to ensure the evaluation adequately addresses the potential for ammonia to be present in the discharge containing domestic sewage.

The new evaluation shows that no limit is necessary for ammonia. Due to antibacksliding considerations and since the facility is meeting the current limitations; staff proposes that the existing limitations be carried forward with the reissued permit (Attachment 6).

2) Total Residual Chlorine:

Chlorine is used for disinfection and is potentially in the discharge. Staff calculated WLAs for TRC using current critical flows and the mixing allowance. In accordance with current DEQ guidance, staff used a default data point of 0.2 mg/L and the calculated WLAs to derive limits. The new limit evaluation shows that the limits could be relaxed, but since the facility has been meeting the existing limitations and because of antibacksliding considerations, the existing limitations are proposed to be carried forward with this reissuance. A monthly average of 0.025 mg/L and a weekly average limit of 0.030 mg/L are proposed for this discharge (Attachment 6).

d) Effluent Limitations and Monitoring, Outfall 001 - Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

No changes to dissolved oxygen (D.O.), biochemical oxygen demand-5 day (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), Ammonia as N (June-November), Total Residual Chlorine, and pH limitations are proposed.

Dissolved Oxygen and BOD₅ limitations are based on the stream modeling conducted in November 1973 (Attachment 7) and are set to meet the water quality criteria for D.O. in the receiving stream.

It is staff's practice to equate the Total Suspended Solids limits with the BOD₅ limits. TSS limits are established to equal BOD₅ limits since the two pollutants are closely related in terms of treatment of domestic sewage.

pH limitations are set at the water quality criteria.

E. coli limitations are in accordance with the Water Quality Standards 9VAC25-260-170. This facility has an allocation in the approved Bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River. This discharge is intermittent in nature and typically occurs from June to August each year. A review of the operator's daily logs (copies are in the reissuance file) shows that July is the month with the most frequent discharges. It is staff's best professional judgment that E. coli monitoring be conducted 1/week during July of each year to demonstrate compliance with the Water Quality Standards and the wasteload allocation in the approved TMDL.

e) Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Summary.

The effluent limitations are presented in the following table. Limits were established for Flow, BOD₅, Total Suspended Solids, Ammonia as N, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Residual Chlorine, and *E. coli*.

The limit for Total Suspended Solids is based on Best Professional Judgement.

The mass loading (kg/d) for monthly and weekly averages were calculated by multiplying the concentration values (mg/l), with the flow values (in MGD) and a conversion factor of 3.785.

Sample Type and Frequency are in accordance with the recommendations in the VPDES Permit Manual.

The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-30 and 40 CFR Part 133 require that the facility achieve at least 85% removal for BOD and TSS (or 65% for equivalent to secondary). The limits in this permit are water-quality-based effluent limits and result in greater than 85% removal.

18. Antibacksliding:

All limits in this permit are at least as stringent as those previously established. Backsliding does not apply to this reissuance.

during July each year.

19.a. Effluent Limitations/Monitoring Requirements:

Design flow is 0.02 MGD.

Effective Dates: During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the expiration date.

PARAMETER	BASIS FOR	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	LIMITS	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	1/D	Est
pН	3	NA	NA	6.0 S.U.	9.0 S.U.	1/D	Grab
BOD ₅	3,5	24 mg/L 1.8 kg/day	36 mg/L 2.7 kg/day	NA	NA	1/M	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	2	24 mg/L 1.8 kg/day	36 mg/L 2.7 kg/day	NA	NA	1/M	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	3	NA	NA	6.0 mg/L	NA	1/ D	Grab
Ammonia, as N (Jun-Nov)	3,5	7.3 mg/L	7.3 mg/L	NA	NA	1/M	Grab
E. coli (Geometric Mean) ^{(a) (b)}	3,6	126 n/100mls	NA	NA	NA	1/YR ^(b)	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (after contact tank)	2, 3, 4	NA	NA	1.0 mg/L	NA	1/D	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (after dechlorination)	3	0.025 mg/L	0.030 mg/L	NA	NA	1/D	Grab
The basis for the limitations codes are: 1. Federal Effluent Requirements 2. Best Professional Judgement 3. Water Quality Standards		NA = Not applicable. 1/M			Once every d Once every m The facility s weekly samp	nonth. hall collect	

^{4.} DEQ Disinfection Guidance5. Stream Model- Attachment 7

Grab = An individual sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15-minutes.

^{6.} TMDL Wasteload Allocation

Est = An estimate of the flow based on the technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge.

⁽a) Samples shall be collected between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

⁽b) The permittee shall sample and submit *E. coli* results at the frequency of once every week during July each year. A total of 4 weekly samples shall be used to calculate the geometric mean.

19b. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements:

Effective Dates: During the period beginning with the effective date of the permit and lasting until the permit expiration date.

For wells: MW1. MW2 and MW3

DADAMETERS	***************************************	T Y 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Monitoring Requirements		
PARAMETERS	UNITS	LIMIT	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	
Static water level	Ft.	NL	1/YR	Measured	
pH	S.U.	NL	1/YR	Grab	
Conductivity	μmho/cm	NL	1/YR	Grab	
Chlorides	mg/L	NL	1/YR	Grab	
E. coli	n/100 mL	NL	1/YR	Grab	
Nitrates	mg/L	NL	I/YR	Grab	
Ammonia as N	mg/L	NL	1/YR	Grab	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	NL	1/YR	Grab	
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	NL	1/YR	Grab	

- Annual sampling shall be conducted once each calendar year. Sampling shall be conducted during the summer when the WWTP is operational. Analytical results shall be received by DEQ-NRO by January 10th of the following year.
- 2. Sampling frequency may be increased to monthly if significant contamination is found.
- 3. The static water level shall be measured prior to bailing the well water for sampling. At least three volumes of groundwater shall be withdrawn immediately before sampling each well.

 $1/YR^{\epsilon}$ = Once per calendar year.

Grab = An individual sample collected over a period not to exceed 15-minutes.

20. Other Permit Requirements:

a) Part I.B. of the permit contains additional chlorine monitoring requirements, quantification levels and compliance reporting instructions.

These additional chlorine requirements are necessary per the Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations at 9VAC25-70 and by the Water Quality Standards at 9VAC25-260-170. A minimum chlorine residual must be maintained at the exit of the chlorine contact tank to assure adequate disinfection. No more that 10% of the monthly test results for TRC at the exit of the chlorine contact tank shall be <1.0 mg/L with any TRC <0.6 mg/L considered a system failure. Monitoring at numerous STPs has concluded that a TRC residual of 1.0 mg/L is an adequate indicator of compliance with the *E. coli* criteria. *E. coli* limits are defined in this section as well as monitoring requirements to take effect should an alternate means of disinfection be used.

9VAC25-31-190.L.4.c. requires an arithmetic mean for measurement averaging and 9VAC25-31-220.D. requires limits be imposed where a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality criteria. Specific analytical methodologies for toxics are listed in this permit section as well as quantification levels (QLs) necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable permit limitations or for use in future evaluations to determine if the pollutant has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation. Required averaging methodologies are also specified.

21. Other Special Conditions:

- a) <u>95% Capacity Reopener.</u> The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-200.B.4. requires all POTWs and PVOTWs develop and submit a plan of action to DEQ when the monthly average influent flow to their sewage treatment plant reaches 95% or more of the design capacity authorized in the permit for each month of any three consecutive month period. The facility is a PVOTW.
- b) <u>Indirect Dischargers.</u> Required by VPDES Permit Regulation, 9VAC25-31-200 B.1. and B.2. for POTWs and PVOTWs that receive waste from someone other than the owner of the treatment works.
- c) <u>O&M Manual Requirement.</u> Required by Code of Virginia §62.1-44.19; Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations, 9VAC25-790; VPDES Permit Regulation, 9VAC25-31-190.E. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit for approval an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual or

a statement confirming the accuracy and completeness of the current O&M Manual to the Department of Environmental Quality, Northern Regional Office (DEQ-NRO). Future changes to the facility must be addressed by the submittal of a revised O&M Manual within 90 days of the changes. Non-compliance with the O&M Manual shall be deemed a violation of the permit.

- d) <u>CTC, CTO Requirement.</u> The Code of Virginia § 62.1-44.19; Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations, 9VAC25-790 requires that all treatment works treating wastewater obtain a Certificate to Construct prior to commencing construction and to obtain a Certificate to Operate prior to commencing operation of the treatment works.
- e) <u>Licensed Operator Requirement.</u> The Code of Virginia at §54.1-2300 et seq. and the VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-200 C, and Rules and Regulations for Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operators (18VAC160-20-10 et seq.) requires licensure of operators. This facility requires a Class IV operator.
- f) Reliability Class. The Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations at 9VAC25-790 require sewage treatment works to achieve a certain level of reliability in order to protect water quality and public health consequences in the event of component or system failure. Reliability means a measure of the ability of the treatment works to perform its designated function without failure or interruption of service. The facility is required to meet a reliability Class of II.
- g) <u>Water Quality Criteria Reopener.</u> The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-220 D. requires establishment of effluent limitations to ensure attainment/maintenance of receiving stream water quality criteria. Should effluent monitoring indicate the need for any water quality-based limitations, this permit may be modified or alternatively revoked and reissued to incorporate appropriate limitations.
- h) Treatment Works Closure Plan. The State Water Control Law §62.1-44.15:1.1, makes it illegal for an owner to cease operation and fail to implement a closure plan when failure to implement the plan would result in harm to human health or the environment. This condition is used to notify the owner of the need for a closure plan where a facility is being replaced or is expected to close.
- i) <u>Sludge Reopener.</u> The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-220.C requires all permits issued to treatment works treating domestic sewage (including sludge-only facilities) include a reopener clause allowing incorporation of any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405(d) of the CWA. The facility includes a sewage treatment works.
- j) <u>Sludge Use and Disposal.</u> The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-100.P; 220.B.2., and 420 through 720, and 40 CFR Part 503 require all treatment works treating domestic sewage to submit information on their sludge use and disposal practices and to meet specified standards for sludge use and disposal. The facility includes a treatment works treating domestic sewage.
- k) Ground Water Monitoring. State Water Control Law § 62.1-1-44.21 authorizes the Board to request information needed to determine the discharge's impact on State waters. Ground water monitoring for parameters of concern will indicate whether possible lagoon seepage is resulting in violations to the State Water Control Board's Ground Water Standards. The ground water monitoring plan dated 28 June 2001 was approved. The plan consisted of the installation of three monitoring wells: MW-1 (control), MW-2 and MW-3; which were monitored quarterly for the parameters listed in Part I.A. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit for approval an updated Groundwater Monitoring Plan or a statement confirming the accuracy and completeness of the current Plan to the Department of Environmental Quality, Northern Regional Office (DEQ-NRO). Non-compliance with the Plan shall be deemed a violation of the permit.

The quarterly data was reviewed and staff granted a reduction in the monitoring frequency from quarterly to annually in a letter dated August 7, 2009. No problems were noted in the groundwater. It is staff's best professional judgment that the annual monitoring shall continue in the reissued permit. The annual monitoring shall be conducted during the summer when the WWTP is in frequent use.

<u>Permit Section Part II.</u> Part II of the permit contains standard conditions that appear in all VPDES Permits. In general, these standard conditions address the responsibilities of the permittee, reporting requirements, testing procedures and records retention.

23. Changes to the Permit from the Previously Issued Permit:

- a) Special Conditions:
 - 1) The Groundwater Monitoring Special Condition was updated since the facility has installed the wells.
- b) Monitoring and Effluent Limitations:
 - 1) Groundwater monitoring was reduced from quarterly to annual.
 - 2) E. coli monitoring is included based on the approved TMDL for the watershed.

24. Variances/Alternate Limits or Conditions:

None

25. Public Notice Information:

First Public Notice Date:

4/7/2011

Second Public Notice Date:

4/14/2011

Public Notice Information is required by 9VAC25-31-280 B. All pertinent information is on file and may be inspected, and copied by contacting the: DEQ Northern Regional Office, 13901 Crown Court, Woodbridge, VA 22193, Telephone No. (703) 583-3834, Alison.Thompson@deq.virginia.gov. See Attachment 8 for a copy of the public notice document.

Persons may comment in writing or by email to the DEQ on the proposed permit action, and may request a public hearing, during the comment period. Comments shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the writer and of all persons represented by the commenter/requester, and shall contain a complete, concise statement of the factual basis for comments. Only those comments received within this period will be considered. The DEQ may decide to hold a public hearing, including another comment period, if public response is significant and there are substantial, disputed issues relevant to the permit. Requests for public hearings shall state 1) the reason why a hearing is requested; 2) a brief, informal statement regarding the nature and extent of the interest of the requester or of those represented by the requester, including how and to what extent such interest would be directly and adversely affected by the permit; and 3) specific references, where possible, to terms and conditions of the permit with suggested revisions. Following the comment period, the Board will make a determination regarding the proposed permit action. This determination will become effective, unless the DEQ grants a public hearing. Due notice of any public hearing will be given. The public may request an electronic copy of the draft permit and fact sheet or review the draft permit and application at the DEQ Northern Regional Office by appointment.

26. 303 (d) Listed Stream Segments and Total Max. Daily Loads (TMDL):

The receiving stream is listed as not meeting the recreation use. The assessment has been carried over from the 2006 report, as there has not been any recent *E. coli* monitoring performed. Sufficient exceedances of the instantaneous fecal coliform bacteria criterion (5 of 7 samples - 71.4%) were recorded at DEQ's ambient water quality monitoring station (3-XBO000.26) at the Route 621 bridge to assess this stream segment as not supporting of the recreation use goal.

This impaired segment is nested within the downstream, completed bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River. A new TMDL is not required for this impaired segment of Rapidan River because the downstream TMDL included modeling, source identification, and reductions that covered the entire watershed. The bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River was completed and approved by EPA on 12/5/2007. This facility has a WLA of 3.48E+10 cfu/year of *E. coli*.

<u>TMDL Reopener:</u> This special condition is to allow the permit to reopened if necessary to bring it in compliance with any applicable TMDL that may be developed and approved for the receiving stream.

27. Additional Comments:

Previous Board Action(s): None.

Staff Comments: None.

Public Comment: None.

EPA Checklist: The checklist can be found in Attachment 9.

Attachments to the VA0060879 Fact Sheet

Attachment 1 Flow Frequency Determination

Attachment 2 Facility Schematic

Attachment 3 Topographic Map

Attachment 4 Site Inspection

Attachment 5 Water Quality Criteria and Wasteload Allocation Determinations

Attachment 6 Limit Evaluations

Attachment 7 Dissolved Oxygen Model

Attachment 8 Public Notice

Attachment 9 EPA Checklist

January 6, 2011 MEMORANDUM

TO: VPDES Reissuance File VA0060879

FROM: Alison Thompson

SUBJECT: Flow Frequency Determination for VPDES Permit No. VA0060879

Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP

COPIES:

This flow frequency analysis is necessary for the VPDES permit reissuance for the Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP. The Flow Frequency determination was last done in 2000. Staff reviewed the 2000 email update and the original 1995 memorandum. Originally a regression analysis was done to determine the critical flow values using flow data from the gage at South River at Route 642 (#01665440) and the gage at Rapidan River near Ruckersville (#01665500). The gage at South River at Route 642 (#01665440) only has data from 1963 and 1981-1983; this gage station is no longer maintained and it is staff's best professional judgment that the flows are no longer appropriate to use. The other gage station used in the original regression analysis, Rapidan River near Ruckersville (#01665500), is still maintained and has up-to-date flow information. Since only one of the gage stations has current flow information, the flow frequencies at the outfall location shall be determined using values at the Rapidan River gauging station at Ruckersville, Virginia, and adjusting them by proportional drainage areas.

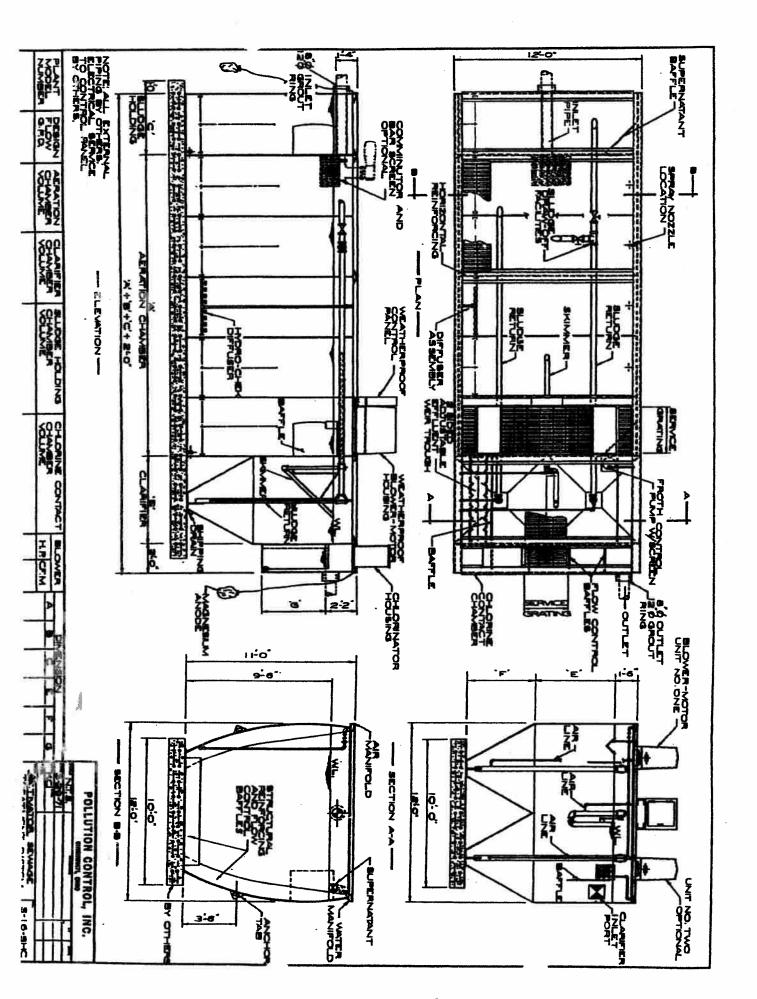
Rapidan River at Ruckersville, VA (#01665440) (Gauging station data 1942 – 1995, 1999-present)

Drainage area	=	114 sq. mi
1Q10	=	3.1 cfs
7Q10	=	4.0 cfs
30Q5	=	10 cfs
30Q10	=	7 cfs
High flow 30Q	10 =	29 cfs
High flow 1Q1	0 =	17 cfs
High flow 7Q1	0 =	21 cfs
HM	=	44 cfs

UT, Rapidan River at the Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP discharge point

Drainage area	-	4.02 sq. mi.	
1Q10	=	0.11 cfs	0.07 MGD
7Q10	=	0.14 cfs	0.09 MGD
30Q5	=	0.35 cfs	0.23 MGD
30Q10	=	0.25 cfs	0.16 MGD
High flow 30Q	10 =	1.02 cfs	0.66 MGD
High flow 1Q10) =	0.60 cfs	0.39 MGD
High flow 7Q10	0 =	0.74 cfs	0.48 MGD
HM	=	1.55 cfs	1.00 MGD

The high flow months are December – June.





October 25, 2005

Mr. Kevin Carlock Camp Director Rapidan Baptist Camp & Conference Center HCR 03, Box 385A Rochelle, VA 22738

Re: Rapidan Baptist Camp STP - VA0060879

Dear Mr. Carlock:

Enclosed are copies of the facility technical and laboratory inspection reports generated from observations made while performing a Facility Technical Inspection at the **Rapidan Baptist Camp and Conference Center Sewage Treatment Plant** on September 28, 2005. The compliance/monitoring staff would like to thank you and Mr. Wayne Leighan for your time and assistance during the inspection.

Summaries for both the technical and laboratory inspections are enclosed. The facility had **Deficiencies** for the laboratory inspection. Please note the recommendations included in the technical and laboratory summaries.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this report, please feel free to contact me at the Northern Virginia Regional Office at (703) 583-3896 or by E-mail at eabiller@deq.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,

Beth Biller Environmental Specialist II

cc: Permits / DMR File

Compliance Manager Compliance Auditor Compliance Inspector OWPS - Bill Purcell

DEQ WASTEWATER FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT PREFACE

			Р	REFA	JE				
VPDES/State Certifi	ication No.	(RE) Issua	ance Da	te	Amendment Date	1	Expiration D	ate	
VA006087	79	January	, 5, 2001				January 5, 2006		
Facility Name					Address		Telephone Number		
Rapidan Baptist Camp and Conference Center			F	Rt. 621	Rochelle, VA 22738		(540) 672-0	426	
Ow	ner Name				Address		Telephone Nu	mber	
Rapidan Baptist Can	np and Confer	ence Center	НС	R 03,	Box 385A, Rochelle, \ 22738	/A	(540) 672-0	426	
Respoi	nsible Official				Title		Telephone Nu	mber	
Kevi	in Carlock				Camp Director		(540) 672-0	426	
Respon	sible Operator	······································		Opera	tor Cert. Class/number		Telephone Nu	mber	
Wayı	ne Leighan				Class IV		(540) 672-6	492	
PE OF FACILITY:									
	DOMESTIC	2				INDUSTR	[AL		
Federal		Major			Major		Primar	у	
Non-federal X Minor			x		Minor		Secondary		
IFLUENT CHARACTERI	STICS:	1			DESIGN:		s es termina		
A POLICE AND A SECOND	A CANA	Flow			0.02		And the same		
		Population Ser	rved		Varies				
	444	Connections Se	erved		7		MARKET PARKET		
		BODs			Unknown				
		TSS	Unknown					31	
FLUENT LIMITS: SPEC	CIFY UNITS								
Parameter	Min.	Avg.	Ma	ax.	Parameter	Min.	Avg.	Max.	
Flow (MGD)		0.02	N	IL.	TRC - Contact	1.0			
pH	6.0		9.	.0	TRC - Inst Max		0.025	0.03	
BOD ₅		24	3	6	TRC - Inst Tech Min	0.6			
TSS		24	3	6	Ammonia as N		7.3	7.3	
DO	6.0								
· 产业等产品的	2 3 0	Receiving Stre	eam		Rocky Ru	n	1000		
** **********	10 ST	Basin			Rappahann	ock			
SHARW RIVER		Discharge Point	(LAT)		78° 18' 00)n	AND STREET	511 10 ¹	
	D	ischarge Point ((LONG)		38° 16' 53"				

DEQ WASTEWATER FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT PART 1

Inspection date:	September 28, 2005		Date form completed:	October 7, 2005
Inspection by:	Beth Biller		Inspection agency:	DEQ - NVRO
Time spent:	20 hours		Announced:	Yes
Reviewed by:			Scheduled:	Yes
Present at inspection:	Susan Oakes — DEQ Kevin Carlock, Wayne Leigh	ıan – Rapidan	Baptist Camp	
TYPE OF FACILITY:	Domestic		Industrial	
[] Federal [X] Nonfederal	[] Major [X] Minor		[] Major	rimary econdary
Type of inspection:				
[X] Routine [] Compliance/Assista [] Reinspection	ance/Complaint		Date of last inspection Agency:	: May 15, 2000 DEQ - NVRO
Population served: app	prox. Varies		Connections served: a	approx. 7
Last month average:	(Effluent) Month/year: August Flow: 0.001 MGD pH: 7.96 su BOD ₅ : 6 mg/L	: 2005	DO: 8.39 mg/L TRC – Contact: 0.74 Ammonia as N: < Q	
Quarter average:	(Effluent) June, July, August Flow: 0.0017 MGD pH: 7.56 su BOD ₅ : 5 mg/L	2005	DO: 7.40 mg/L TRC – Contact: 0.71 Ammonia as N: < Q	
DATA VERIFIED IN PRI	EFACE	[X] Updated	[] No changes	
Has there been any ne	w construction?	[] Yes	[X] No	
If yes, were plans and	specifications approved?	[] Yes	[] No	
DEO approval date:	NA			

(A) PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1.	Class and number of licensed operators:	1 Class	s IV		
2.	Hours per day plant is manned:	1-2			
3.	Describe adequacy of staffing.		[] Good	[X] Average	[] Poor
4.	Does the plant have an established program for	training	personnel?	[X] Yes	[] No
5.	Describe the adequacy of the training program.		[] Good	[X] Average	[] Poor
6.	Are preventive maintenance tasks scheduled?		[X] Yes	[] No	
7.	Describe the adequacy of maintenance.		[] Good	[X] Average	[] Poor*
8.	Does the plant experience any organic/hydraulic If yes, identify cause and impact on plant:	c overloa	nding? [] Yes	[X] No	
9.	Any bypassing since last inspection?		[] Yes	[X] No	
10.	Is the standby electric generator operational?		[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
11.	Is the STP alarm system operational?		[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
12.	How often is the standby generator exercised? Power Transfer Switch? Alarm System?	NA NA NA			
13.	When was the cross connection control device la	ast teste	ed on the potable	e water service?	NA
14.	Is sludge being disposed in accordance with the	approv	ed sludge dispos	al plan? [X] Ye	s []No []NA
15.	Is septage received by the facility? Is septage loading controlled? Are records maintained?		[] Yes [] Yes [] Yes	[X] No [] No [] No	
16.	Overall appearance of facility:		[X] Good	[] Average	[] Poor

Comments:

(B) PLANT RECORDS

1.	Which of the following records does the plant maintain?						
	Operational Logs for each unit process Instrument maintenance and calibration Mechanical equipment maintenance Industrial waste contribution (Municipal Facilities)	[X] Yes [X] Yes [X] Yes [] Yes	[] No [] No [] No [] No	[] NA [] NA [] NA [X] NA			
2.	What does the operational log contain?						
	[X] Visual observations[X] Laboratory results[] Control calculations	[X] Flow measur [] Process adju [] Other (speci	ıstments				
	Comments:						
3.	What do the mechanical equipment records cor	tain?					
	[X] As built plans and specs[X] Manufacturers instructions[X] Lubrication schedules	[] Spare parts [] Equipment/p [] Other (speci	oarts suppliers				
	Comments:						
4.	What do the industrial waste contribution record (Municipal Only)	ds contain?					
	[] Waste characteristics [] Impact on plant	[] Locations ar [] Other (speci	nd discharge ty ify)	rpes			
	Comments: NA						
5.	Which of the following records are kept at the p	plant and available	to personnel?				
	[X] Equipment maintenance records[] Industrial contributor records[X] Sampling and testing records	[X] Operational [X] Instrumental					
6.	Records not normally available to plant personn	el and their location	on: See Note				
7.	Were the records reviewed during the inspection	n?	[X] Yes	[] No			
8.	Are the records adequate and the O & M Manua	al current?	[] Yes	[X] No			
9.	Are the records maintained for the required 3-y	ear time period?	[X] Yes	[] No			
Co	mments:	at the Cause Di	wa ahawla Offi -				

- 6) Records not kept at the plant are available at the Camp Director's Office.8) The O & M Manual is in the process of being revised.

VPDES NO. **VA0060879**

(C)	SAMPLING			
1.	Do sampling locations appear to be capable of providing representative samples?	[X] Yes	[] N	lo*
2.	Do sample types correspond to those required by the VPDES permit?	[X] Yes	[] N	lo*
3.	Do sampling frequencies correspond to those required by the VPDES permit?	[X] Yes	[] N	lo*
4.	Are composite samples collected in proportion to flow?	[] Yes	[] N	lo* [X] NA
5.	Are composite samples refrigerated during collection?	[] Yes	[] N	lo* [X] NA
6.	Does plant maintain required records of sampling?	[X] Yes	[]N	lo*
7.	Does plant run operational control tests?	[X] Yes	[]N	lo
	Comments:			
(D) TESTING			
1.	Who performs the testing? [X] Plant [] Central Lab	X] Commerc	cial Lab	ı
	Name: ESS, Culpeper, VA			
If	plant performs any testing, complete 2-4.			
2.	What method is used for chlorine analysis? DPD – Hach Pocket Colorimeter	er		
3.	Does plant appear to have sufficient equipment to perform required tests?	[X] Yes	[]	No*
4.	Does testing equipment appear to be clean and/or operable?	[X] Yes	[]	No*
	Comments:			
(E`	FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES WITH TECHNOLOGY BASED LIMITS ONLY			
•				
1.	Is the production process as described in the permit application? (If no, describe cl [] Yes [] No [X] NA	nanges in co	mmen	ts)
2.	Do products and production rates correspond as provided in the permit application [] Yes [] No [X] NA	? (If no, list	differe	nces)
3.	Has the State been notified of the changes and their impact on plant effluent? Dat [] Yes [] No* [X] NA	e:		
	Comments:			

SUMMARY

Comments:

• Plant personnel should be commended for running a well maintained facility.

Recommendations for action:

- The O&M Manual is in the process of being revised; submit a copy to DEQ upon completion.
- The grass around the facility had recently been mowed, efforts should be made to prevent clippings/clumps from obstructing unit processes.
- A path to the outfall needs to be maintained for easy access.

UNIT PROCESS: Screening/Comminution

1.	Number of Units:	Manual:	1	Mechanical:			
	Number in operation:	Manual:	1	Mechanical:			
2.	Bypass channel provided: Bypass channel in use:		[] Yes [] Yes	[X] No* [] No	[X] NA		
3.	Area adequately ventilated:			[] No*			
4.	Alarm system for equipment fa	[] Yes	[X] No*				
5.	Proper flow distribution between	en units:	[] Yes	[] No	[X] NA		
6.	How often are units checked an	nd cleaned?	Once pe	Once per day when in use			
7.	Cycle of operation:		Continu	ous			
8.	Volume of screenings removed	:	unknow	n			
9.	General condition:	[X] Good	[] Fair	[] Poor			

Comments:

8) Screenings are disposed of at the Madison County Landfill.

UNIT PROCESS: Activated Sludge Aeration

1.	Number of units: 1		In operation:	1		
2.	Mode of operation: extended ae	ration				
3.	Proper flow distribution between unit	ts:	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA	
4.	Foam control operational:		[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA	
5.	Scum control operational:		[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA	
6.	Evidence of following problems: a. dead spots b. excessive foam c. poor aeration d. excessive aeration e. excessive scum f. aeration equipment malfunction g. other (identify in comments)		[] Yes* [] Yes* [] Yes* [] Yes* [] Yes* [] Yes*	[X] No		
7.	Mixed liquor characteristics (as available) pH: MLSS: DO: SDI/SVI: Color: Odor: Settleability: Others (identify):	able):				
8.	Return/waste sludge: A. Return Rate: Unknown b.	Waste Rate	: Varies	c. Freque	ncy of Wasting:	Varies
9.	Aeration system control: [X]	Time Clock	[] Manual	[] Continuous	s [] Other (exp	lain)
10.	Effluent control devices working pro	perly (oxidat	ion ditches):	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
11.	General condition: [X]	Good	[] Fair	[] Poor		
Cor	nments:					

9) Aeration timer is set to operate for 15 minutes every hour. At 7 am and 7 pm the system aerates for 50 minutes.

UNIT PROCESS: Sedimentation

	[] Primary [X] Secondary	[] Tertiary		
1.	Number of units: 1	In operation:	1	
2.	Proper flow distribution between units:	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
3.	Signs of short circuiting and/or overloads:	[] Yes	[X] No	
4.	Effluent weirs level: Clean:	[X] Yes [X] Yes	[] No* [] No*	
5.	Scum collection system working properly:	[] Yes	[X] No*	[] NA
6.	Sludge collection system working properly:	[] Yes	[X] No*	
7.	Influent, effluent baffle systems working properly:	[X] Yes	[] No*	
8.	Chemical addition: Chemicals:	[] Yes	[X] No	
9.	Effluent characteristics: No Discharge			
10.	General condition:	[X] Good	[] Fair	[] Poor

Comments:

5-6) At the time of inspection there had been little to no discharge for approximately 1 month.

UNIT PROCESS: Ponds/Lagoons

1.	Type:	[] Aerated	[X] Unaerated	[] Polishin	g	
2.	No. of cells: 1	In operation:	1			
3.	Color:	[X] Green	[] Brown	[] Light Bi	rown [] Grey	[] Other:
4.	Odor:	[] Septic*	[] Earthy	[X] None	[] Other:	
5.	System operated in:	[] Series	[] Parallel	[X] NA		
6.	If aerated, are lagoon contents	mixed adequate	ely?	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
7.	If aerated, is aeration system o	perating properl	y?	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
8.	Evidence of following problems:	:				
	 a. vegetation in lagoon or dikes b. rodents burrowing on dikes c. erosion d. sludge bars e. excessive foam f. floating material 		[] Yes*	[X] No [X] No [X] No [X] No [X] No [] No		
9.	Fencing intact:		[X] Yes	[] No*		
10.	Grass maintained properly:		[X] Yes	[] No		
11.	Level control valves working pro	operly:	[X] Yes	[] No*		
12.	Effluent discharge elevation:		[X] Top	[] Middle	[] Bottom	
13.	Freeboard:		3 - 5 ft.			
14.	Appearance of effluent: No Dis	scharge	[] Good	[] Fair	[] Poor	
15.	General condition:		[X] Good	[] Fair	[] Poor	
16.	Are monitoring wells present?		[] Yes	[X] No		
	Are wells adequately protected	from runoff?	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA	
	Are caps on and secured?		[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA	

Comments:

- 8) There is a healthy layer of duckweed floating on the lagoon.
- 9) The entire facility is fenced.
- 10) The grass had been recently mowed; efforts need to be made to prevent clippings from falling in and around the system.

UNIT PROCESS: Chlorination

1	No. of chlorinators:	1		In operation:	1
2.	No. of evaporators:	0		In operation:	0
3.	No. of chlorine contact tanks:	1		In operation:	0
4.	Proper flow distribution between unit	s:	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
5.	How is chlorine introduced into the war [] Perforated diffusers [] Injector with single entry point [X] Other: Tablet feeder	rastewate	er?		
6.	Chlorine residual in basin effluent:	NA			
7.	Applied chlorine dosage:	varies	ł		
8.	Contact basins adequately baffled:		[X] Yes	[] No*	
9.	Adequate ventilation: a. cylinder storage area b. equipment room		[] Yes [] Yes		[X] NA [X] NA
10.	Proper safety precautions used:		[X] Yes	[] No*	
11.	General condition:		[X] Goo	d [] Fair	[] Poor

Comments:

• At the time of inspection there had been no flow in or out of the plant. Mr. Leighan noted that the chlorination tank would be drawn down and recycled to the head of the plant before discharge restarted.

UNIT PROCESS: Dechlorination

1.	Chemical used:	[] Sulfur Dioxi	de	[X] Bisu	ılfit	e	[] Other
2.	No. of sulfonators:	0		In	operation:	0		
3.	No. of evaporators:	0		In	operation:	0		
4.	No. of chemical feeders:	1		In	operation:	0		
5.	No. of contact tanks:	0		In	operation:	0		
6.	Proper flow distribution between	ı u	nits:	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
7.	How is chemical introduced into [] Perforated diffusers [] Injector with single entry poor [X] Other: Tablet feeder			?				
8.	Control system operational: a. residual analyzers:b. system adjusted:] Yes] Yes] Automatic	[X] No*] No*] Manual	[X] NA:
9.	Applied dechlorination dose:			va	ries			
10.	Chlorine residual in basin efflue	nt:		N	A			
11.	Contact basins adequately baffle	ed:		[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
12. a. b.	Adequate ventilation: cylinder storage area: equipment room:			[] Yes] Yes	-] No*] No*	[X] NA [X] NA
13.	Proper safety precautions used:			[X]	[] Yes	[] No*	
14.	General condition:			[X	[] Good	[] Fair	[] Poor

Comments:

• There was no discharge at the time of inspection, therefore there was no flow into or out of the unit.

UNIT PROCESS: Post Aeration

1.	Number of units: 1	In operation:	1	
2.	Proper flow distribution between units	:: [] Yes [] No*	[X] NA	
3.	Evidence of following problems: a. dead spots [] Yes* b. excessive foam [] Yes* c. poor aeration [] Yes* d. mechanical equipment failure	[X] No [X] No	[] No [[X] NA
4.	How is the aerator controlled? [X] Tir	me clock [] Manual	[] Continuous [] Other* [] NA
5.	What is the current operating schedule	e? 15 minutes on, 15	minutes off	
6.	Step weirs level:	[] Yes [] No	[X] NA	
7.	Effluent D.O. level:			
8.	General condition:	[X] Good []	Fair []	Poor

Comments:

• At the time of inspection, there was no flow into or out of the unit due to no discharge from the plant.

UNIT PROCESS: Aerobic Digestion

1. N	lumber of units: 1	In operation:	0		
2. T	ype of sludge treated	[] Primary	[X] WAS	[] Other	
3. F	requency of sludge application to digesto	ors: varies as nee	eded		
4. S	Supernatant return rate: not me	asured			
	eH adjustment provided: Itilized:	[] Yes [] Yes	[X] No [] No	[X] NA	
6. T	ank contents well-mixed and relatively fr	ree of odors:	[] Yes	[] No*	[X] NA
7. I	f diffused aeration is used, do diffusers re [] Yes		g? [] NA		
8. L	ocation of supernatant return:	[X] Head	[] Primary	[] Other	
9. P a b c	p. pH . alkalinity	[] Yes [] Yes [] Yes [] Yes	[X] No [X] No [X] No [X] No		
10.	Foaming problem present:	[] Yes*	[X] No		
11.	Signs of short-circuiting or overloads:	[] Yes*	[X] No		
12.	General condition:	[X] Good	[] Fair	[] Poor	

Comments:

• This unit is used as a sludge holding tank. Garth Septic Removal is contracted to pump and haul sludge to Remmington as needed.

UNIT PROCESS: Effluent/Plant Outfall

1.	Type Outfall	[X] Shore bas	sed	[] Submerged	i	
2.	Type if shore based:	[] Wingwall		[] Headwall	[] Rip Rap	[X] Direct Pipe
3.	Flapper valve:	[] Yes	[X] No	[] NA		
4.	Erosion of bank:	[] Yes	[X] No	[]NA		
5.	Effluent plume visible?	[] Yes*	[X]No			
6.	Condition of outfall and	supporting str	uctures:	[X] Good	[] Fair	[] Poor*
7.	Final effluent, evidence a. oil sheen b. grease c. sludge bar d. turbid effluent e. visible foam f. unusual color	of following property of following property of the series of the series of following property of the series of following property of	roblems: N [] No	o Discharge		

Comments:

- No discharge at the time of inspection.
- A path needs to be maintained for access to the outfall structure.

FRESHWATER WATER QUALITY CRITERIA / WASTELOAD ALLOCATION ANALYSIS

Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP Facility Name:

Permit No.: VA0060879

UT, Rapidan River

Receiving Stream:

Mean Hardness (as CaCO3) = 90% Temp (Wet season) = Effluent Information 90% Temp (Annual) = 10% Maximum pH = = Hd maximum pH = Discharge Flow == 100 % 100 % 100 % 100 % - 30Q10 Mix = Wet Season - 1Q10 Mix = - 30Q10 Mix = Annual - 1Q10 Mix = - 7Q10 Mix = Mixing Information 0.07 MGD 0.16 MGD 0.39 MGD 0.66 MGD 0.23 MGD 0.09 MGD 1 MGD 30Q10 (Wet season) 1Q10 (Wet season) -30Q10 (Annual) = Harmonic Mean = 7Q10 (Annual) = 1Q10 (Annual) = Stream Flows 3005 = 15 deg C 26.1 deg C 50 mg/L 7.7 SU S Public Water Supply (PWS) Y/N? = 90% Temperature (Wet season) = Early Life Stages Present Y/N? = Mean Hardness (as CaCO3) = 90% Temperature (Annual) = Tier Designation (1 or 2) = Stream Information Trout Present Y/N? = 90% Maximum pH = 10% Maximum pH =

20 deg C 15 deg C

0.02 MGD SC 8.26 SU

50 mg/L

Version: OWP Guidance Memo 00-2011 (8/24/00)

Parameter	Background		Water Quality Criteria	ty Criteria			Wasteload A	Alfocations		Ar	Antidegradation Baseline	n Baseline		Ant	Antidegradation Allocations	Allocations		-	Most Limitin	Most Limiting Allocations	6
(ng/l nnless noted)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	HH (PWS)	∄	Acute	Chronic H	HH (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	H (PWS)	₹	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	4 (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	王
Acenapthene	0	:	١	пä	9.9E+02	1	ı	na 1	1.2E+04	1	1	1	1	1	;	ł	:	1	1	na	1.2E+04
Acrolein	0	1	ı	na	9.3E+00	ŀ	1	na 1	1.2E+02	i	ŧ	t	<u> </u>	ı	1	t	,	1	1	na	1.2E+02
Acrylonitrile ^C	0		;	na	2.5E+00	;	ı	na 1	1.3E+02	ı	1	;		1	ı	1	1	ı	1	na	1.3E+02
Aldrin ^C	0	3.0E+00	ı	na	5.0E-04	1.4E+01	1	na	2.6E-02	;	ŀ	ì	ı	:	ì	1	ı	1.4E+01	ı	na	2.6E-02
(Yearly)	٥	1.27E+01	1.70E+00	na	1	5.7E+01 1.5E+01	1.5E+01	na	ı	;	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.7E+01	1.5E+01	na	ı
(High Flow)	0	1.41E+01	3.43E+00	ā	ſ	2.9E+02	1.2E+02	В	:	;	1	ŧ ŧ	ı	ı	ı	1	1	2.9E+02	1.2E+02	na	1
Anthracene	0	1	1	na	4.0E+04	ŀ	ı	na 5	5.0E+05	1	ı	1		!	1	1	ŀ	1	1	na	5.0E+05
Antimony	0	ţ	1	na	6.4E+02	I	ı	na 8	8.0E+03	1	ı	;	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	a	8.0E+03
Arsenic	0	3.4E+02	1.5E+02	na	,	1.5E+03	8.3E+02	па	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	•	ı	1	1.5E+03	8.3E+02	8	1
wn,	0	ŀ	ı	na	:	1	ı	па	,	1	ı	ı		ı	;	ı	ı	1	ı	BG	ı
zene c	0	ī	}	na	5.1E+02	ı	;	na 2	2.6E+04	1	ı	ı	1	1	į	ı		1	1	na	2.6E+04
	0	1	ţ	па	2.0E-03	;	ı	na 1	1.0E-01	ł	ı	1	1	ŧ	;	ı	ı	ı	ı	g	1.0E-01
Zo (a) anthracene ^c	0	t	ı	na	1.8E-01	1	;	na 9	9.2E+00	1	ı	t	;	ı	ŧ	1	ŧ	1	1	8 0	9.2E+00
zo (b) fluoranthene ^c	0	1	ı	na	1.8E-01	1	1	na 9	9.2E+00	ı	;	;	ı	ſ	;	ı	1	1	1	Ba	9.2E+00
	0	ł	ı	na	1.8E-01	;	;	na 9	9.2E+00	1	ı	t	ı	1	1	;	1	ı	1	na	9.2E+00
zo (a) pyrene ^C	0	;	ı	пa	1.8E-01	ı	1	na 9	9.2E+00	1	;	ŧ	1	;	ı	:	ı	ı	1	na Bi	9.2E+00
:-Chloroethyl Ether ^C	0	1	ŀ	a	5.3E+00	1	ı	na 2	2.7E+02	ı	ı	1	1	;	t	ı	,	1	1	na	2.7E+02
:-Chloroisopropyl Ether	0	1	ı	па	6.5E+04	ŧ	1	na 8	8.1E+05	1	;	1	 I	;	1	t	1	1	1	na	8.1E+05
2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate ^C	0	I	ı	an an	2.2E+01	!	1	na 1	1.1E+03	ı	ı	1	,	1	ı	į	ŀ	1	1	.	1.1E+03
lnotorm c	0	1	ŧ	na	1.4E+03	t	ŀ	na 7	7.1E+04	1	ı	i	:	;	1	;	1	1	1	na	7.1E+04
Butylbenzylphthalate	0	ł	ı	na	1.9E+03	1	ı	na 2	2.4E+04	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ſ	ı	ì	na	2.4E+04
Cadmium	0	1.8E+00	6.6E-01	na		8.1E+00	3.6E+00	Па		;	1	1	1	ł	ı	ı	1	8.1E+00	3.6E+00	e C	1
Carbon Tetrachloride ^C	0	ŧ	ı	Па	1.6E+01	ı	ı	na 8	8.2E+02	ı	ŧ	ı		ı	ı	1	ı	1	1	na	8.2E+02
Chlordane ^c	0	2.4E+00	4.3E-03	па	8.1E-03	1.1E+01	2.4E-02	na 4	4.1E-01	ı	1	ı	!	ı	ı	ı	1	1.1E+01	2.4E-02	na	4.1E-01
Chloride		8.6E+05	2.3E+05	na	1	3.9E+06	1.3E+06	па	1	ı	1	ţ		ı	1	,	;	3.9E+06	1.3E+06	na	1
TRC	0	1.9E+01	1.1E+01	na	1	8.6E+01	6.1E+01	na	:	ı	ı	ı		ı	1	;	,	8.6E+01	6.1E+01	na	ı
Chlorobenzene	0	1		na	1.6E+03	:	-	na 2	2.0E+04	ı	1	Ţ	1	1	1	1		1	ı	na	2.0E+04

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(poton applant (part)			vaice duanty criteria	וא כווובוום	-	>	Wasteload A	Allocations		An	Antidegradation Baseline	n Baseline		Antic	Antidegradation Allocations	Allocations		~	Most Limiting Allocations	Allocations	
(ug/i uriless ricieu)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	HH (PWS)	壬	Acute (Chronic H	HH (PWS)	Ξ	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	(PWS)	<u> </u>	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	+ (PWS)	₹	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ŧ
Chlorodibromomethane ^C	0	1	1	na	1.3E+02	,	ı	na (6.6E+03	1	:	ı	1	ſ	ı	ļ	:	ı	ı	na	6.6E+03
Chloroform	0	;	ŧ	na	1.1E+04	1	1	na	1.4E+05	÷	1	1	1	1	ſ	ŧ	;	ł	ı	na a	1.4E+05
2-Chloronaphthalene	0	\$	ì	na	1.6E+03	ŧ	ı	na	2.0E+04	ŧ	ı	1	1	1	1	;	;	ı	1	na	2.0E+04
2-Chlorophenol	0	ŧ	:	na	1.5E+02	1	i	na	1.9E+03	i	i	1	1	}	1	1	1	ı	ı	na	1.9E+03
Chlorpyrifos	0	8.3E-02	4.1E-02	na		3.7E-01	2.3E-01	na	:	t	ı	1		1	1	1	ı	3.7E-01	2.3E-01	na	ı
Chromium III	0	3.2E+02	4.2E+01	na	1	1.5E+03 2	2.3E+02	na	ſ	1	1	ı	1	:	1	ı	:	1.5E+03	2.3E+02	na	ŀ
Chromium VI	0	1.6E+01	1.1E+01	na	1	7.2E+01 6	6.1E+01	na	1	ı	ţ	ı	1	1	1	1	1	7.2E+01	6.1E+01	na	ı
Chromium, Total	0	1	1	1.0E+02	1	ı	:	na	1	1	;	:	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	E.	1
Chrysene ^c	0	ı	1	na	1.8E-02	1	1	na	9.2E-01	ŧ	1	;	1	1	i	ŧ	1	ı	ı	E	9.2E-01
Copper	0	7.0E+00	5.0E+00	na	1	3.1E+01 2	2.7E+01	na	1	;	ŧ	1	1	1	i	1	1	3.1E+01	2.7E+01	E E	1
Cyanide, Free	0	2.2E+01	5.2E+00	na	1.6E+04	9.9E+01	2.9E+01	na	2.0E+05	ı	ı	1	:	f	;	;	1	9.9E+01	2.9E+01	82	2.0E+05
DDD C	0	ı	1	па	3.1E-03	1	1	na	1.6E-01	1	1	1	1	ı	1	;	1	ţ	ı	na	1.6E-01
DDE c	0	1	ł	na	2.2E-03	ı	1	па	1.1E-01	ı	ı	1	1	1	ï	1	ı	ı	ı	82	1.1E-01
рртс	0	1.1E+00	1.0E-03	na	2.2E-03	5.0E+00	5.5E-03	na	1.1E-01	1	;	i	1	;	t	1	í	5.0E+00	5.5E-03	na	1.1E-01
Demeton	0	1	1.0E-01	na	1	1	5.5E-01	na	ı	ı	:	;	1	1	:	ŧ	:	ı	5.5E-01	Ba	ı
Diazinon	0	1.7E-01	1.7E-01	na	1	7.7E-01	9.4E-01	na	:	ı	ŧ	:	1	t	i	1	ı	7.7E-01	9.4E-01	Ba	ı
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene ^c	0	ı	í	па	1.8E-01	i	1	na	9.2E+00	ŧ	ţ	;		ı	1	1	1	1	ı	na	9.2E+00
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0	1	ŧ	na	1.3E+03	ı	1	na	1.6E+04	1	:	i	1	ı	ı	I	ı	1	ı	ВП	1.6E+04
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0	1	1	na	9.6E+02	ı	1	na	1.2E+04	:	:	1		1	:	1	ı	ı	4	B	1.2E+04
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0	1	1	na	1.9E+02	1	ŧ	na	2.4E+03	į	;	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	į	па	2.4E+03
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0	1	i	na	2.8E-01	ı	ı	na	1.4E+01	ı	:	1	:	1	:	1	1	ı	ı	na	1.4E+01
Dichlorobromomethane ^c	0	ı	1	na	1.7E+02	1	1	na	8.7E+03	1	1	ı	1	;	1	1	ı	1	į	na	8.7E+03
1,2-Dichloroethane ^C	0	;	ı	na	3.7E+02	i	ŧ	na	1.9E+04	ŧ	ŧ	t	1	;	1	ŧ	!	ı	1	na	1.9E+04
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0	1	;	na Bu	7.1E+03	I	1	na	8.9E+04	į	1	i	1	;	;	;	ł	ŧ	ŀ	na	8.9E+04
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	0	1	1	na Bu	1.0E+04	1	1	na	1.3E+05	1	:	i	·	1	:	t	:	i	ı	na	1.3E+05
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0	1	1	na	2.9E+02	1	1	na	3.6E+03	ţ	;	1	1	ı	1	1	:	ı	ł	E.	3.6E+03
acetic acid (2,4-D)	0	ì	;	na	:	1	ŧ	na	1	ŧ	:	1	1	:	1	ŧ	;	ı	ı	na	ı
1,2-Dichloropropane ^C	0	ł.	ſ	na	1.5E+02	1	1	na	7.7E+03	1	1	i	1	1	:	,	,	1	ı	8	7.7E+03
1,3-Dichloropropene ^C	0	1	1	na	2.1E+02	ı	ı	na	1.1E+04	ı	;	ı	1	:	ı	1	1	ı	ł	па	1.1E+04
Dieldrin ^c	0	2.4E-01	5.6E-02	na	5.4E-04	1.1E+00	3.1E-01	na	2.8E-02	1	ı	i	1	t	ŧ	ł	ı	1.1E+00	3.1E-01	na	2.8E-02
Diethyl Phthalate	0	ŧ	;	na	4.4E+04	ı	ŧ	na	5.5E+05	1	1	i	1	1	:	t	1	ı	ı	па	5.5E+05
2,4-Dimethylphenol	0	ŧ	;	na	8.5E+02	ı	ı	na	1.1E+04	ŧ	Į	i	1	ŀ	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	na	1.1E+04
Dimethyl Phthalate	0	1	ı	na	1.1E+06	;	ı	na	1.4E+07	1	;	;	1	:	:	ı	:	ı	ı	Ba	1.4E+07
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	0	1	1	na	4.5E+03	1	1	na	5.6E+04	1	1	i	1	ı	ı	;	1	1	ı	a	5.6E+04
2,4 Dinitrophenol	0	1	1	na	5.3E+03	1	1	na	6.6E+04	ı	1	ı	;	:	1	;	ı	1	1	na	6.6E+04
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	0	1	1	na	2.8E+02	1	1	na	3.5E+03	1	1	;	1	;	:	:	:	ı	ı	E	3.5E+03
2,4-Dinitrotoluene ^C Dioxín 2.3.7.8-	0	ı	ę.	na	3.4E+01	ŧ	i	g	1.7E+03	1	:	:	:	;	:	ı	ı	ı	1	na	1.7E+03
tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0	ı	:	па	5.1E-08	1	1	na	6.4E-07	;	ı	i	:	i	ŧ	;	ŀ	ı	1	па	6.4E-07
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine ^C	0	1	1	na	2.0E+00	:	;	В	1.0E+02	1	:	ı	:	ſ	1	1	1	ı	ı	E C	1.0E+02
Alpha-Endosulfan	0	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01	9.9E-01	3.1E-01	na	1.1E+03	1	1	1	1	:	1	1	1	9.9E-01	3.1E-01	na	1.1E+03
Beta-Endosulfan	0	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01	9.9E-01	3.1E-01	na	1.1E+03	:	:	1	;	1	1	1	:	9.9E-01	3.1E-01	па	1.1E+03
Alpha + Beta Endosulfan	0	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	ŧ	;	9.9E-01	3.1E-01	ŧ	:	1	i	1	1	ı	t	ı	;	9.9E-01	3.1E-01	ı	ı
Endosulfan Sulfate	0	ł	ı	na	8.9E+01	ı	ı	na	1.1E+03	ţ	1	i	:	1	ŧ	1	;	ı	ı	13	1.1E+03
Endrin	0	8.6E-02	3.6E-02		6.0E-02	3.9E-01	2.0E-01	na	7.5E-01	ı	;	1	1	1	ı	f	1	3.9E-01	2.0E-01	EL .	7.5E-01
Endrin Aldehyde	0	1	1	na	3.0E-01	-	***	na	3.8E+00				1	1	1	:	;	1	1	na	3.8E+00

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Parameter	Background		Water Quality Criteria	ty Criteria		_	Wasteload Al	llocations		An	Antidegradation Baseline	n Baseline		Antid	Antidegradation Allocations	Allocations		Mo	Most Limiting Allocations	llocations	
(ng/l unless noted)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	HH (PWS)	壬	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	(PWS)	王	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)		Ŧ	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	(PWS)	Ŧ	Acute C	Chronic HH	HH (PWS)	Ŧ
Ethylbenzene	0	1	ţ	na	2.1E+03	1	1	na	2.6E+04	1	1	,	1	ı	1	ł	1	ŧ	ı	na	2.6E+04
Fluoranthene	0	1	ŧ	na	1.4E+02	1	1	na	1.8E+03	1	ì	:	1	;	ı	t	;	t	ı	en	1.8E+03
Fluorene	0	ı	ı	na	5.3E+03	;	ı	na	6.6E+04	ı	ı	,		ŧ	1	ı	ı	ı	t	na	6.6E+04
Foaming Agents	0	1	ı	na	;	1	1	na	1	1	:	1	1	1	1	ı	:	t	i	na	ı
Guthion	0	:	1.0E-02	na	;	1	5.5E-02	na	;	ı	ł	1		1		1	1		5.5E-02	na	t t
Heptachlor ^C	0	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	7.9E-04	2.3E+00	2.1E-02	Па	4.0E-02	;	ł	ı	1	ì	;	ı	1		2.1E-02	ua u	4.0E-02
Heptachlor Epoxide ^C	0	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	3.9E-04	2.3E+00	2.1E-02	na	2.0E-02	:	ı	:	1	ŧ		1	- 5	2.3E+00 2	2.1E-02	na n	2.0E-02
Hexachlorobenzene ^c	0	1	1	па	2.9E-03	1	1	na	1.5E-01	;	1	1		1	1	ŧ	:	ı	ı	e e	1.5E-01
Hexachlorobutadiene ^C	0	ı	ı	na	1.8E+02	ŧ	:	na (9.2E+03	1	1	;	1	ı	ı	1	:	ı	1	na S	9.2E+03
Hexachlorocyclohexane																					
Alpha-BHC	0	1	1	В	4.9E-02	ı	!	na a	2.5E+00	;	1	;	:	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	e c	2.5E+00
Beta-BHC ^c	0	ı	ŀ	œ	1.7E-01	;	1	na 3	8.7E+00	ı	ł	;	:	;	ı	:	ŀ	t	i	na 8	8.7E+00
Hexachlorocyclohexane		-																			
Gamma-BHC ^C (Lindane)	0	9.5E-01	na	na	1.8E+00	4.3E+00	1	na	9.2E+01	ı	1	;	1	ı	ı	ı	4	4.3E+00	ı	na	9.2E+01
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0	1	ì	na	1.1E+03	:	Į	na	1.4E+04	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	t	na 1	1.4E+04
Hexachloroethane ^C	0	1	ı	na	3.3E+01	ı	1	na	1.7E+03	:	1	1	1	1	1	ı	,	ı	i	na L	1.7E+03
Hydrogen Sulfide	0	:	2.0E+00	na	ı	1	1.1E+01	na	ı	:	ı	ı	:	ı	1	1	:		1.1E+01	na	t
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene ^C	0	1	ı	na	1.8E-01	1	1	na	9.2E+00	:	1	1	1	ŧ	1	ı	!	ı	1	na	9.2E+00
Iron	0	1	ì	na	:	ı	ı	na	·····	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	;	ı	t	na	t
Isophorone ^C	0	!	ı	па	9.6E+03	:	1	na	4.9E+05	:	1	;	;	ì	1	1		t	ı	na '	4.9E+05
Kepone	0	!	0.0E+00	na	ı	1	0.0E+00	na	ı	ı	ı	;		1	1	1	;	Ö	0.0E+00	na	ı
Lead	0	4.9E+01	5.6E+00	na	;	2.2E+02	3.1E+01	na	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	7	2.2E+02 3.	3.1E+01	na	ı
Malathion	0	1	1.0E-01	na	;	ı	5.5E-01	na	ı	ı	ı	1		ı	;	;	:	ıñ I	5.5E-01	8	i
Manganese	0	1	ı	na	ı	1	i	na	1	1	1	1	1	;	:	ı	ı	t	t	na	ı
Mercury	0	1.4E+00	7.7E-01	:		6.3E+00	4.2E+00	i i	;	1	ı	1		1	1	1	;	6.3E+00 4.	4.2E+00	;	;
Methyl Bromide	0	1	ı	na	1.5E+03	1	ı	na	1.9E+04	:	1	;	1	ı	ı	1	 I	1	ı	na 1	1.9E+04
Methylene Chloride ^c	0	1	ı	na	5.9E+03	ŀ	ı	na	3.0E+05	i	1	1	1	1	ł	;	;	ı	ı	na .	3.0E+05
Methoxychlor	0	1	3.0E-02	na	ı	1	1.7E-01	na	;	ı	1	1	:	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1.7E-01	na	ı
Mirex	0	1	0.0E+00	na	1	1	0.0E+00	na	ı	ı	ı	ı		ı	1	1	1	o I	0. 0E +00	na	t
Nickel	0	1.0E+02	1.1E+01	па	4.6E+03	4.6E+02	6.2E+01	na	5.8E+04	ı	i	:	;	:	:	1	1 4	4.6E+02 6.	6.2E+01	na .	5.8E+04
Nitrate (as N)	0	!	ı	na	1	:	1	Па	1	ı	1	;	1	;	1	:	ı	t	ı	na	ı
Nitrobenzene	0	l	1	па	6.9E+02	;	t	na	8.6E+03	ı	ı	:	:	ı	1	1	;	t	ı	na 6	8.6E+03
N-Nitrosodimethylamine ^C	0	1	ł	na	3.0E+01	;	ı	na	1.5E+03	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	·	1	ı	na	1.5E+03
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine ^c	0	1	;	na	6.0E+01	1	1	Па	3.1E+03	ı	:	,		ı	ı	1	1	ì	ı	na s	3.1E+03
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine ^C	0	1	ı	na	5.1E+00	ı	ŀ	na	2.6E+02	(ŧ	1	1	1	ł	i	ı	:	t	ı	na 7	2.6E+02
Nonylphenol	0	2.8E+01	6.6E+00	ı	;		3.6E+01	na	1	()	ij	9	i i	:	1		-		3.6E+01	na	ı
Parathion	0	6.5E-02	1.3E-02	na	ı	2.9E-01	7.2E-02	па	;	H	Ö	1		ı	;	;	1	2.9E-01 7	7.2E-02	na	ı
PCB Total ^C	0	ı	1.4E-02	na	6.4E-04	1	7.7E-02	na	3.3E-02	1	ā	ã	r	ı	1	1	ı		7.7E-02	na	3.3E-02
Pentachlorophenol ^C	0	7.7E-03	5.9E-03	na	3.0E+01	3.5E-02	3.2E-02	Па	1.5E+03	1	ı	1	1	ì	i	1	1	3.5E-02 3	3.2E-02	na	1.5E+03
Phenol	0	t	1	па	8.6E+05	ı	ţ	na	1.1E+07	t	1	1	ı	ı	1	:	ı	t	1	na ,	1.1E+07
Pyrene	0	1	ŧ	na	4.0E+03	;	ŀ	na	5.0E+04	£	ř:	E	t	1	:	1	;	ı	ı	na t	5.0E+04
Radionuclides Gross Alpha Activity	0	1	į	na a	ı	1	1	na	1	ŧ	į.	ř.	E.	ı	1	1	1	ı	ı	na	1
(pCI/L)	0	1	ŧ	na	!	1	1	Па	1	ŧ	1	ï	i	ı	1	1	1	ı	ı	na 8	ı
Beta and Photon Activity (mrem/vr)	c	1	:	ď	4 0F±00	1	;	8	7. TO F. O.1	3	0	1	9	!	ŀ	1	1	ı	;	9	7. OF 101
Badium 226 + 228 (nCill)				<u> </u>	00t-10;	ı	ŀ				1 6	. 8	1 (ı	ı	ı	I	ı	ı		
Heading (104)		!	1	<u> </u>	ŀ	:	1	B	:	1)	ı	1	t .	1	:	ì	1	ı	t	2 9	 I
Common (cash)		1	,	Ē				Ig.		ı,	í)	1	,		:		1			ā	

Parameter	Background		Water Qua	Water Quality Criteria		>	Wasteload A	Allocations		A	ntidegradat	Antidegradation Baseline		A	ıtidegradativ	Antidegradation Allocations	-		Most Limiti	Most Limiting Allocations	s
(ng/l nnless noted)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic	Chronic HH (PWS)	Ξ	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ξ	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ħ	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ŧ
Selenium, Total Recoverable	0	2.0E+01	5.0E+00	na	4.2E+03	9.0E+01 2.8E+01	2.8E+01	na	5.3E+04	t	ı	ì	1	1		1	ł	9.0E+01	2.8E+01	na	5.3E+04
Silver	0	1.0E+00	ı	na	1	4.7E+00	1	na	ť	(f)	ï	ì	ï	1	1	١	ı	4.7E+00	ı	na	í
Sulfate	0	1	1	na	i	ï	Ĭ.	B	×	ï	ï	1	1	1	i	1	ł	ı	1	na	í
1,1,2,2-Tetrachioroethane ^C	0	t	ŧ	na	4.0E+01		1	na	2.0E+03	3	ì	1	1	1	ŧ	١	1	1	í	na	2.0E+03
Tetrachloroethylene ^C	0	1	I	na	3.3E+01	1	ī	8	1.7E+03	1	ï	ī	ı	1	1	;	1	í	1	na	1.7E+03
Thallium	0	1	ı	na	4.7E-01	ı	1	Ŋ	5.9E+00	ı	ı	1	4	1	i	ı	1	1	ı	na	5.9E+00
Toluene	0	1	ı	na	6.0E+03	ı	1	B	7.5E+04	t	1	ı	ī	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	na	7.5E+04
Total dissolved solids	0	ı	ı	na	t	1	1	B	ij	t	1	ì	1	1	t	1	1	í	ı	na	ı
Toxaphene ^c	0	7.3E-01	2.0E-04	na	2.8E-03	3.3E+00	1.1E-03	B	1.4E-01	į	ä	ï	t	ł	1	١	ı	3.3E+00	1.1E-03	na	1.4E-01
Tributyitin	0	4.6E-01	7.2E-02	na	1	2.1E+00	4.0E-01	2	()	į			ì	ı	ı	١	ł	2.1E+00	4.0E-01	па	i
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0	1	1	na	7.0E+01	1	į	2	8.8E+02		t	ŧ	ı	f	ŧ	1	1	1	ı	na	8.8E+02
1,1,2-Trichloroethane ^C	0	1	ł	na	1.6E+02	1	1	20	8.2E+03	1	•	ī	t	ı	1	ł	ı	1	ı	na	8.2E+03
Trichloroethylene ^C	0	1	1	na	3.0E+02	9	1	2	1.5E+04	ğ	ũ	ì	ì	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	na	1.5E+04
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0	1	ţ	na	2.4E+01	ű	ā	2	1.2E+03	ı	à	ā	9	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	па	1.2E+03
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (Silvex)	0	1	I	ā	ı	1	1	ë		1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	na	ı
Vinyl Chloride ^C	0	:	1	na	2.4E+01	ı	1	B	1.2E+03	t	ı	1	t	ı	ı	ł	1	1	ı	na	1.2E+03
Zinc	0	6.5E+01	6.6E+01	na	2.6E+04	2.6E+04 2.9E+02 3.6E+02	3,6E+02	na	3.3E+05	6)	ß	Ä	1	į	1		ı	2.9E+02	3.6E+02	na	3.3E+05

- 1. All concentrations expressed as micrograms/liter (ug/l), unless noted otherwise
- 2. Discharge flow is highest monthly average or Form 2C maximum for Industries and design flow for Municipals
- 3. Metals measured as Dissolved, unless specified otherwise
- 4. "C" indicates a carcinogenic parameter
- 5. Regular WLAs are mass balances (minus background concentration) using the % of stream flow entered above under Mixing Information.

- - Antidegradation WLAs are based upon a complete mix.
- 6. Antideg. Baseline \approx (0.25(WQC background conc.) + background conc.) for acute and chronic
- = (0.1(WQC background conc.) + background conc.) for human health
- Harmonic Mean for Carcinogens. To apply mixing ratios from a model set the stream flow equal to (mixing ratio 1), effluent flow equal to 1 and 100% mix. 7. WLAs established at the following stream flows: 1Q10 for Acute, 30Q10 for Chronic Ammonia, 7Q10 for Other Chronic, 30Q5 for Non-carcinogens and

Metal	Target Value (SSTV)	Note: do not use QL's lower than the
Antimony	8.0E+03	minimum QL's provided in agency
Arsenic	5.0E+02	guidance
Barium	na	
Cadmium	2.2E+00	
Chromium III	1.4E+02	
Chromium VI	2.9E+01	
Copper	1.3E+01	
Iron	Па	
Lead	1.8E+01	
Manganese	na	
Mercury	2.5E+00	
Nickel	3.7E+01	
Selenium	1.7E+01	
Silver	1.9E+00	
Zinc	1.2E+02	

1/26/2011 - 7:21 AM

VA0060879 Mix for high flows.txt

```
Mixing Zone Predictions for
                                        Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP
Effluent Flow = 0.02 \text{ MGD}
Stream 7Q10
            = .48 \text{ MGD}
Stream 30Q10 = .66 \text{ MGD}
Stream 1Q10
            = .39 \text{ MGD}
Stream slope = .001 \text{ ft/ft}
Stream width = 10 ft
Bottom scale =
Channel scale =
_____
Mixing Zone Predictions @ 7Q10
               = .3685 ft
Depth
Length = 209.26 ft
Velocity = .21 ft/sec
Residence Time = .0115 days
Recommendation:
A complete mix assumption is appropriate for this situation and the entire 7Q10
may be used.
______
Mixing Zone Predictions @ 30Q10
              = .4458 ft
= 176.85 ft
Depth
Length
           = .2361 ft/sec
Velocity
Residence Time = .0087 days
Recommendation:
A complete mix assumption is appropriate for this situation and the entire 30Q10
may be used.
Mixing Zone Predictions @ 1Q10
              = .3262 ft
Depth
Length = 232.87 ft
Velocity = .1946 ft/sec
Residence Time = .3324 hours
Recommendation:
A complete mix assumption is appropriate for this situation and the entire 1Q10
may be used.
```

Virginia DEQ Mixing Zone Analysis Version 2.1

VA0060879 Mix for low flows.txt

```
Mixing Zone Predictions for
                                          Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP
Effluent Flow = 0.02 \text{ MGD}
Stream 7Q10 = .09 \text{ MGD}
Stream 30Q10 = .16 \text{ MGD}
Stream 1Q10
             = .07 \text{ MGD}
Stream slope = .001 \text{ ft/ft}
Stream width = 5 ft
Bottom scale = 3
Channel scale =
Mixing Zone Predictions @ 7Q10
Depth
               = .2266 ft
Length = 77.62 ft
Velocity = .1503 ft/sec
Residence Time = .006 days
Recommendation:
A complete mix assumption is appropriate for this situation and the entire 7Q10
may be used.
______
Mixing Zone Predictions @ 30Q10
Depth
               = .3081 ft
               = 58.92 ft
Length
              = .1808 ft/sec
Velocity
Residence Time = .0038 days
Recommendation:
A complete mix assumption is appropriate for this situation and the entire 30Q10
may be used.
Mixing Zone Predictions @ 1010
Depth
               = .2001 ft
Length = 86.7 ft

Velocity = .1392 ft/sec

Residence Time = .173 hours
Recommendation:
A complete mix assumption is appropriate for this situation and the entire 1Q10
may be used.
  Virginia DEQ Mixing Zone Analysis Version 2.1
```

Station_ID	Station_De	e Collection_Date_Ti Field	_pH	DO_Probe	Temp_Celsuis	
3-XBO000.26	Rt. # 621	08/15/01	7.01	6.37	24.06	
3-XBO000.26	Rt. # 621	02/12/03	7.17	13.31	2.31	
3-XBO000.26	Rt. # 621	03/18/03	7.22	10.02	12.64	
3-XBO000.26	Rt. # 621	04/30/03	7.38	11.37	14.19	
3-XBO000.26	Rt. # 621	05/27/03	6.86	8.3	15.09	
3-XBO000.26	Rt. # 621	06/17/03	7.01	8.37	17.15	
		90th percentile	7.38		24.06	

Month/Year	Date	Time	pH of effluent
Jun-08	17	19:10	8.27
Jun-08	18	19:00	8.29
Jun-08	19	19:58	7.75
Jun-08	20	17:21	7.98
Jun-08	21	10:33	7.99
Jun-08	22	14:44	7.95
Jun-08	23	19:02	7.92
Jun-08	24	20:04	7.85
Jun-08	25	19:42	7.88
Jun-08	26	19:40	7.96
Jun-08	27	19:24	7.8
Jun-08	28	15:07	7.76
Jun-08	29	15:55	7.97
Jun-08	30	19:38	7.98
Jul-08	1	7:00	8.19
Jul-08	2	17:51	8.24
Jul-08	6	13:35	8.12
Jul-08	7	18:51	8.29
Jul-08	9	19:10	7.67
Jul-08	10	19:15	7.85
Jul-08	14	19:10	8.3
Jul-08	15	19:25	7.85
Jul-08	16	19:23	7.95
Jul-08	17	7:55	7.96
Jul-08	18	7:52	7.86
Jul-08	19	8:00	7.87
Jul-08	20	14:35	8.03
Jul-08	21	19:35	7.94
Jul-08	22	7:05	8.01
Jul-08		18:53	7.88
Jul-08		7:05	7.89
Jul-08		7:30	7.95
Jul-08	26	10:05	7.98
Jul-08	27	13:15	7.94
Jul-08		7:10	8.05
Jul-08	29	18:59	8.28
Jul-08	30	7:05	7.83
Jul-08		7:15	7.89
Aug-08		7:15	7.86
Aug-08	2	7:10	8.1
Aug-08	3	18:15	8.1
Aug-08	4	19:27	7.85
Aug-08		18:40	8.08
Aug-08	6	18:28	8.03

90th percentile pH

8.26

Aug-08	7	18:37	8.08
Aug-08	8	19:13	7.95
Aug-08	9	13:25	8.25
Aug-08	11	16:08	7.9
Aug-08	12	7:10	8.11
Aug-08	13	7:20	8.7
Aug-08	14	7:10	8.26
Aug-08	15	7:10	7.86
Aug-08	16	7:10	8.3
Jun-09	3	17:17	7.49
Jun-09	4	15:55	7.78
Jun-09	5	16:53	7.36
Jun-09	6	8:53	7.84
Jun-09	10	19:40	7.88
Jun-09	11	16:30	8.04
Jun-09	12	18:15	8.2
Jun-09	13	20:15	7.78
Jun-09	14	7:05	7.89
Jun-09	16	7:03	8.08
Jun-09	17	7:51	7.93
Jun-09	18	7:10	7.94
Jun-09	19	7:00	7.78
Jun-09	20	19:05	7.83
Jun-09	21	15:35	7.77
Jun-09	22	7:10	7.8
Jun-09	23	7:05	7.84
Jun-09	24	7:05	7.82
Jun-09	25	7:01	7.77
Jun-09	26	7:05	7.81
Jun-09	27	7:01	7.81
Jun-09	30	7:05	7.8
Jul-09	3	19:21	7.71
	4	7:01	7.81
	5	14:05	8.02
	6 7	20:25	7.73
		7:09	7.84
	8	7:10	7.78
	9	19:35	7.84
	10 11	7:10	7.93
		8:30	7.97
	13 14	19:15 7:10	8.28
	15		7.92 7.91
	16	7:10 7:14	7.81
	17	16:55	7.78
	18	9:00	7.77
	20	19:20	7.63 7.67
		19.20	7.07

	21	7:10	7.75
	22	7:30	7.63
	23	7:05	7.58
	24	7:05	7.60
	25	10:44	7.70
	26	16:01	7.88
	27	7:07	7.87
	28	7:09	7.88
	29	7:11	7.91
	30	8:00	7.85
Jul-09	31	7:17	7.68
Aug-09	1	7:08	7.8
_	2	14:02	7.82
	3	7:15	7.9
	4	7:11	8.06
	5	7:15	8.07
	6	7:28	7.95
	7	7:09	7.91
	8	7:10	7.79
	9	14:40	7.72
	10	19:25	7.79
	11	8:45	7.78
	12	9:50	7.76
	13	9:30	7.83
	14	13:10	8
	15	17:30	7.98
	16	15:05	7.9
	17	8:45	7.99
	19	17:16	7.94
	20	8:15	7.78
Aug-09	21	11:26	7.97
Mar-10	19	19:30	7.95
	20	12:40	7.67
	21	18:00	7.78
	22	13:15	7.52
	23	9:00	8.61
Mar-10	24	16:30	7.67
Jun-10	16	7:10	8.18
	17	7:05	7.96
	18	7:20	8.18
	19	8:40	8.2
	20	15:30	8.16
	21	7:10	7.99
	22	7:05	7.84
	23	7:08	7.59
	24	7:05	7.71

	25	7:00	7.81
Jun-10	30	7:00	7.89
Jul-10	1	7:04	8.05
	2	7:07	8.39
	3	7:20	8.17
	4	15:05	8.23
	5	7:53	8.17
	6	7:55	8.02
	7	7:10	8.01
	8	7:20	7.96
	9	7:46	8.3
	10	9:15	8.04
	12	20:20	7.9
	13	7:15	8
	14	7:13	7.97
	15	7:15	7.92
	16	7:20	7.93
	17	9:45	8.1
	19	20:20	7.89
	20	7:10	8.19
	21	7:08	7.93
	22	7:20	8.04
	23	7:25	8.04
	24	17:25	8.08
	26	19:30	8.43
	30	19:40	8.24
Jul-10	31	7:36	8.27
Aug-10	1	15:30	8.25
	2	7:20	8.32
	3	7:32	8.16
	4	7:05	8.28
	5	7:08	8.28
	6	7:05	8.28
	24	17:00	8.03
Aug-10	25	8:15	8.07

2006 Limit Evaluation

Facility = Rapidan Baptist Camp STP
Chemical = Chlorine
Chronic averaging period = 30
WLAa = 51
WLAc = 37
Q.L. = 100
samples/mo. = 30
samples/wk. = 8

Summary of Statistics:

observations = 1

Expected Value = 200

Variance = 14400

C.V. = 0.6

97th percentile daily values = 486.683

97th percentile 4 day average = 332.758

97th percentile 30 day average = 241.210

< Q.L. = 0

Model used = BPJ Assumptions, type 2 data

A limit is needed based on Acute Toxicity

Maximum Daily Limit = 51

Average Weekly limit = 30.4217593810133

Average Monthly LImit = 25.2766793572516

The data are:

200

AVG WEEKLY LIMIT = 0.03 mg/L

AVG MONTHLY LIMIT = 0.025 mg/L

1/13/2011 8:29:36 AM

```
Facility = Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP
Chemical = Total Residual Chlorine
Chronic averaging period = 4
WLAa = 0.086
WLAc = 0.061
Q.L. = .1
# samples/mo. = 30
# samples/wk. = 8
```

Summary of Statistics:

```
# observations = 1

Expected Value = .2

Variance = .0144

C.V. = 0.6

97th percentile daily values = .486683

97th percentile 4 day average = .332758

97th percentile 30 day average = .241210

# < Q.L. = 0

Model used = BPJ Assumptions, type 2 data
```

A limit is needed based on Acute Toxicity
Maximum Daily Limit = 0.086
Average Weekly limit = 0.051299437387591
Average Monthly Llmit = 4.26234200926204E-02

The data are:

0.2 mg/L

```
Analysis of the Rapid Baptist Youth Camp (Jun-Mar Season) effluent data fo
Ammonia
The statistics for Ammonia are:
   Number of values = 1
   Quantification level = .2
   Number < quantification = 0
   Expected value = 10
                         = 36.00001
   Variance
                         = .6
   C.V.
                       = 24.33418
= Reasonable potential assumptions - Type 2 data
   97th percentile
   Statistics used
 The WLAs for Ammonia are:
   Acute WLA = 30.82831
   Chronic WLA
                     = 5.01928
   Human Health WLA = ----
 The limits are based on chronic toxicity and 1 samples/month.
    Maximum daily limit = 7.341073
    Average monthly limit = 7.341073 7.3 MG/L
1. __ ____
 DATA
  10
 Analysis of the Rapidan Baptist Youth Camp (Dec-May Season) effluent data fo
Ammonia
 The statistics for Ammonia are:
   Number of values = 1
   Quantification level = .2
   Number < quantification = 0
   Expected value = 10
   Variance
                         = 36.00001
   C.V.
                            . 6
                       = 24.33418
= Reasonable potential assumptions - Type 2 data
   97th percentile
   Statistics used
 The WLAs for Ammonia are:
   Acute WLA = 250.617
   Chronic WLA
                     = 54.35336
   Human Health WLA
The limits are based on chronic toxicity and 1 samples/month.
NO LIMIT NEEDED FOR Ammonia
 DATA
 10
```

Limit From 1995-2000 permit

1/20/2011 7:01:49 AM Facility = Rapidan Baptist Camp Chemical = Ammonia as N Chronic averaging period = 30 WLAa = 57 WLAc = 15 Q.L. = .2 # samples/mo. = 1 # samples/wk. = 1

Summary of Statistics:

```
# observations = 1
Expected Value = 9
Variance = 29.16
C.V. = 0.6
97th percentile daily values = 21.9007
97th percentile 4 day average = 14.9741
97th percentile 30 day average = 10.8544
# < Q.L. = 0
Model used = BPJ Assumptions, type 2 data</pre>
```

No Limit is required for this material

The data are:

9

MEMORANDUM

State Water Control Board

2111 North Hamilton Street

P. O. Box 11143

Richmond, VA. 23230

SUBJECT:

Madison County-LHS 120-Baptist Youth Camp

TO:

File

FROM:

Gary N. Moore

DATE:

November 29, 1973

COPIES:

Rochelle Quadrangle

Proposed plant: .02 MGD

POD will be downstream from the lake, 200 ft. (north side of) above Rocky Run, approximately .5 mi. above the Rapidan.

Off Route 621 between U.S. 29 and Rochelle, Virginia on north and south side of Route 621.

Q = .0081 MGD DA above POD = .28 mi²

Q = .0711 MGD DA of South Fork of Rocky Run = 2.45 mi²

Q = .1074 MGD DA above confluence of unnamed tributary and North Fork Rocky Run = 3.7 mi²

Critical flow = .045 cf. sq. mi. (Rapidan River near Ruckersville)
DA of Rapidan River above gaging station near Ruckersville =111 mi²
DA between gaging station and confluence of
Rocky Run and Rapidan River = 16.6 mi²

Q = 3.70 MGD Total DA of Rapidan River above the point where Rocky Run enters it = 111+16.6 = 127.6 mi²

Distance from POD to Rocky Run = .04 mi.

Distance from North Fork Rocky Run to South Fork

Rocky Run = .1 mi

Distance from confluence of Rocky Run to Rapidan River=.4:

GNM/by

NOTE: ACCORDING TO RECENT TOPO, UT, ROCKY RUN IS NOW CALLOD RAPIDAN RIVER, UT.

My "

MEMORANDUM

State Water Control Board

2111 North Hamilton Street

P. O. Box 11143

Richmond, VA. 23230

SUBJECT:

Madison County - Baptist Youth Camp, Inc.

TO:

file

FROM:

Gary N. Moore

DATE:

November 14, 1973

COPIES:

On November 13, 1973, the writer inspected the site of the subject proposed discharge. The discharge is proposed to be into an unnamed tributary of Rocky Run, 200 feet above its confluence with Rocky Run. Observations were made at the POD, 100 feet below the confluence of the unnamed tributary and Rocky Run, and at Rocky Run at the Route 621 bridge.

Observed Data:

	POD	100 ft. below confluence of tributary and Rocky Run	Rocky Run at 621 bridge
Width (ft.) Depth (in.) Flow (ft. sec1) Air Temp (°C) Water Temp (°C) D.O. (mg/1) Bottom	1-2	6-10	10-15
	4-8	4- 8	6-10
	1	1	1
	20	20	20
	9	9	9
	10	10.2	11
	rocky	silt	rocky, sandy

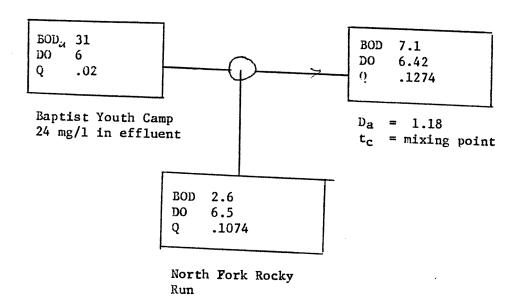
No other discharges in the vicinity have been noted.

Madison Co. - Baptist Youth Camp - 11/28/73

SAA

 $Ka_{30} = 2 * 1.22 = 2.44 \text{ day}^{-1}$ $Kd_{30} = .2 * 1.48 = .296 \text{ day}^{-1}$

Effluent: 24 mg/l (4 lbs/day) BOD and SS



Meets non-degradation if effluent is transported to Rocky Run.

Public Notice - Environmental Permit

PURPOSE OF NOTICE: To seek public comment on a draft permit from the Department of Environmental Quality that will allow the release of treated wastewater into a water body in Madison, Virginia.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: April 7, 2011 to 5:00 p.m. on May 9, 2011

PERMIT NAME: Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit – Wastewater issued by DEQ, under the authority of the State Water Control Board

APPLICANT NAME, ADDRESS AND PERMIT NUMBER: Rapidan Baptist Camp, PO Box 10, Rochelle, VA 22738 VA0060879

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY: Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP, Route 621, 2 miles west of Rochelle, Rochelle, VA 22738

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Rapidan Baptist Camp has applied for a reissuance of a permit for the private Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP. The applicant proposes to release treated sewage wastewaters from residential areas at a rate of 0.02 million gallons per day into a water body. The sludge will be disposed by hauling the sludge to an approved facility (Town of Orange WWTP) for further treatment. The facility proposes to release the treated sewage wastewaters in an unnamed tributary to the Rapidan River in Madison County in the Rappahannock watershed. A watershed is the land area drained by a river and its incoming streams. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: pH, BOD, Total Suspended Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonia as N, E. coli, and Total Residual Chlorine.

HOW TO COMMENT AND/OR REQUEST A PUBLIC HEARING: DEQ accepts comments and requests for public hearing by e-mail, fax or postal mail. All comments and requests must be in writing and be received by DEQ during the comment period. Submittals must include the names, mailing addresses and telephone numbers of the commenter/requester and of all persons represented by the commenter/requester. A request for public hearing must also include: 1) The reason why a public hearing is requested. 2) A brief, informal statement regarding the nature and extent of the interest of the requester or of those represented by the requestor, including how and to what extent such interest would be directly and adversely affected by the permit. 3) Specific references, where possible, to terms and conditions of the permit with suggested revisions. A public hearing may be held, including another comment period, if public response is significant, based on individual requests for a public hearing, and there are substantial, disputed issues relevant to the permit.

CONTACT FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS, DOCUMENT REQUESTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The public may review the documents at the DEQ-Northern Regional Office by appointment, or may request electronic copies of the draft permit and fact sheet.

Name: Alison Thompson

Address: DEQ-Northern Regional Office, 13901 Crown Court, Woodbridge, VA 22193

State "Transmittal Checklist" to Assist in Targeting Municipal and Industrial Individual NPDES Draft Permits for Review

Part I. State Draft Permit Submission Checklist

In accordance with the MOA established between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, the Commonwealth submits the following draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Agency review and concurrence.

Facility Name:	Rapidan Baptist Camp WWTP
NPDES Permit Number:	VA0060879
Permit Writer Name:	Alison Thompson
Date:	January 24, 2011

 $\textbf{Major} \ [\] \\ \textbf{Minor} \ [X] \\ \textbf{Industrial} \ [\] \\ \textbf{Municipal} \ [X]$

I.A. Draft Permit Package Submittal Includes:	Yes	No	N/A
1. Permit Application?	X		
2. Complete Draft Permit (for renewal or first time permit – entire permit, including boilerplate information)?	X		
3. Copy of Public Notice?	X		
4. Complete Fact Sheet?	X		
5. A Priority Pollutant Screening to determine parameters of concern?	X		
6. A Reasonable Potential analysis showing calculated WQBELs?	X		
7. Dissolved Oxygen calculations?	X		
8. Whole Effluent Toxicity Test summary and analysis?			X
9. Permit Rating Sheet for new or modified industrial facilities?		•	X

I.B. Permit/Facility Characteristics	Yes	No	N/A
1. Is this a new, or currently unpermitted facility?		X	
2. Are all permissible outfalls (including combined sewer overflow points, non-process water and storm water) from the facility properly identified and authorized in the permit?	х		
3. Does the fact sheet or permit contain a description of the wastewater treatment process?	X		
4. Does the review of PCS/DMR data for at least the last 3 years indicate significant non-compliance with the existing permit?		X	
5. Has there been any change in streamflow characteristics since the last permit was developed?		X	
6. Does the permit allow the discharge of new or increased loadings of any pollutants?		X	
7. Does the fact sheet or permit provide a description of the receiving water body(s) to which the facility discharges, including information on low/critical flow conditions and designated/existing uses?	X		
8. Does the facility discharge to a 303(d) listed water?	X		
a. Has a TMDL been developed and approved by EPA for the impaired water?	X		
b. Does the record indicate that the TMDL development is on the State priority list and will most likely be developed within the life of the permit?			Х
c. Does the facility discharge a pollutant of concern identified in the TMDL or 303(d) listed water?	X		
9. Have any limits been removed, or are any limits less stringent, than those in the current permit?		X	
10. Does the permit authorize discharges of storm water?		X	

I.B. Permit/Facility Characteristics – cont.	Yes	No	N/A
11. Has the facility substantially enlarged or altered its operation or substantially increased its flow or production?		X	
12. Are there any production-based, technology-based effluent limits in the permit?		X	
13. Do any water quality-based effluent limit calculations differ from the State's standard policies or procedures?		X	
14. Are any WQBELs based on an interpretation of narrative criteria?		X	
15. Does the permit incorporate any variances or other exceptions to the State's standards or regulations?		X	
16. Does the permit contain a compliance schedule for any limit or condition?		X	
17. Is there a potential impact to endangered/threatened species or their habitat by the facility's discharge(s)?		X	
18. Have impacts from the discharge(s) at downstream potable water supplies been evaluated?	X		
19. Is there any indication that there is significant public interest in the permit action proposed for this facility?		X	
20. Have previous permit, application, and fact sheet been examined?	X		

Part II. NPDES Draft Permit Checklist

Region III NPDES Permit Quality Checklist – for POTWs (To be completed and included in the record <u>only</u> for POTWs)

II.A. Permit Cover Page/Administration	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the fact sheet or permit describe the physical location of the facility, including latitude and longitude (not necessarily on permit cover page)?	X		
2. Does the permit contain specific authorization-to-discharge information (from where to where, by whom)?	X		

II.B. Effluent Limits – General Elements	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the fact sheet describe the basis of final limits in the permit (e.g., that a comparison of technology and water quality-based limits was performed, and the most stringent limit selected)?	x		
2. Does the fact sheet discuss whether "antibacksliding" provisions were met for any limits that are less stringent than those in the previous NPDES permit?	X		

II.C. Technology-Based Effluent Limits (POTWs)		No	N/A
1. Does the permit contain numeric limits for <u>ALL</u> of the following: BOD (or alternative, e.g., CBOD, COD, TOC), TSS, and pH?	X		
2. Does the permit require at least 85% removal for BOD (or BOD alternative) and TSS (or 65% for equivalent to secondary) consistent with 40 CFR Part 133?	X		
a. If no, does the record indicate that application of WQBELs, or some other means, results in more stringent requirements than 85% removal or that an exception consistent with 40 CFR 133.103 has been approved?			X
3. Are technology-based permit limits expressed in the appropriate units of measure (e.g., concentration, mass, SU)?	X		
4. Are permit limits for BOD and TSS expressed in terms of both long term (e.g., average monthly) and short term (e.g., average weekly) limits?	X		
5. Are any concentration limitations in the permit less stringent than the secondary treatment requirements (30 mg/l BOD5 and TSS for a 30-day average and 45 mg/l BOD5 and TSS for a 7-day average)?		X	
a. If yes, does the record provide a justification (e.g., waste stabilization pond, trickling filter, etc.) for the alternate limitations?			X

II.D. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the permit include appropriate limitations consistent with 40 CFR 122.44(d) covering State narrative and numeric criteria for water quality?	X		
2. Does the fact sheet indicate that any WQBELs were derived from a completed and EPA approved TMDL?	X		
3. Does the fact sheet provide effluent characteristics for each outfall?	X		
4. Does the fact sheet document that a "reasonable potential" evaluation was performed?	X		
a. If yes, does the fact sheet indicate that the "reasonable potential" evaluation was performed in accordance with the State's approved procedures?	X		
b. Does the fact sheet describe the basis for allowing or disallowing in-stream dilution or a mixing zone?	X		
c. Does the fact sheet present WLA calculation procedures for all pollutants that were found to have "reasonable potential"?	X		
d. Does the fact sheet indicate that the "reasonable potential" and WLA calculations accounted for contributions from upstream sources (i.e., do calculations include ambient/background concentrations)?	X		
e. Does the permit contain numeric effluent limits for all pollutants for which "reasonable potential" was determined?	X		

II.D. Water Quality-Based Efflue			Yes	No	N/A
5. Are all final WQBELs in the permit consistent with the justification and/or documentation provided in the fact sheet?			X		
6. For all final WQBELs, are BOTH long-term AND short-term effluent limits established?			X		
7. Are WQBELs expressed in the permit using appropriate units of measure (e.g., mass, concentration)?			Х		
8. Does the record indicate that an State's approved antidegradation	'antidegradation" review was performed in policy?	n accordance with the	X		
II.E. Monitoring and Reporting R			Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the permit require at least a	nnual monitoring for all limited paramete	rs and other	37		
monitoring as required by State	and Federal regulations?		X		
waiver, AND, does the perm	ate that the facility applied for and was gr it specifically incorporate this waiver?	Č			x
2. Does the permit identify the physical location where monitoring is to be performed for each outfall?		X			
3. Does the permit require at least a	nnual influent monitoring for BOD (or Bo	OD alternative) and		v	
TSS to assess compliance with a	pplicable percent removal requirements?			X	
4. Does the permit require testing for	or Whole Effluent Toxicity?			X	
II.F. Special Conditions		[Yes	No	N/A
	ate biosolids use/disposal requirements?		X	110	INA
	ate storm water program requirements?		$\frac{\Lambda}{X}$		
r	are storm water program requirements.				<u> </u>
II.F. Special Conditions – cont.			Yes	No	N/A
3. If the permit contains compliance	schedule(s), are they consistent with stat	utory and regulatory			X
deadlines and requirements?					
4. Are other special conditions (e.g., ambient sampling, mixing studies, TIE/TRE, BMPs, special studies) consistent with CWA and NIDDES records are studies.		FRE, BMPs, special	X		
studies) consistent with CWA and NPDES regulations? 5. Does the permit allow/authorize discharge of sanitary sewage from points other than the POTW		other than the POTW			ļ
outfall(s) or CSO outfalls [i.e., Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) or treatment plant bypasses]?			X		
6. Does the permit authorize discharges from Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)?		SOs)?		X	
a. Does the permit require implementation of the "Nine Minimum Controls"?				X	
b. Does the permit require development and implementation of a "Long Term Control Plan"?			***************************************	X	
c. Does the permit require monitoring and reporting for CSO events?				X	
7. Does the permit include appropriate Pretreatment Program requirements?					X
T G G. 1 1 G M.		-			,
II.G. Standard Conditions	ED 122 41		Yes	No	N/A
more stringent) conditions?	FR 122.41 standard conditions or the Stat	e equivalent (or	X		
List of Standard Conditions – 40 C	FR 122.41				
Duty to comply	Property rights	Reporting Requi	irements		
Duty to reapply	Duty to provide information	Planned cha			
Need to halt or reduce activity	Inspections and entry		noncompliance		
not a defense	Monitoring and records	Transfers	1		
Duty to mitigate	Signatory requirement	Monitoring	•		
per O & M Bypass Compliance schedules					
Permit actions	Upset	24-Hour rep			
		Other non-c	ompiiano	e	
2. Does the permit contain the addit	onal standard condition (or the State equi	valent or more	I		1018
			1	- 1	
stringent conditions) for POTWs new industrial users [40 CFR 122	regarding notification of new introduction	n of pollutants and	X	1	

Part III. Signature Page

Based on a review of the data and other information submitted by the permit applicant, and the draft permit and other administrative records generated by the Department/Division and/or made available to the Department/Division, the information provided on this checklist is accurate and complete, to the best of my knowledge.

Name	Alison Thompson
Title	Water Permits Technical Reviewer
Signature	MAT
Date	1/24/10